THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CV, No. 9 | New York, May 31, 1930 | Whole Number 2093

TOPICS OF THE DAY

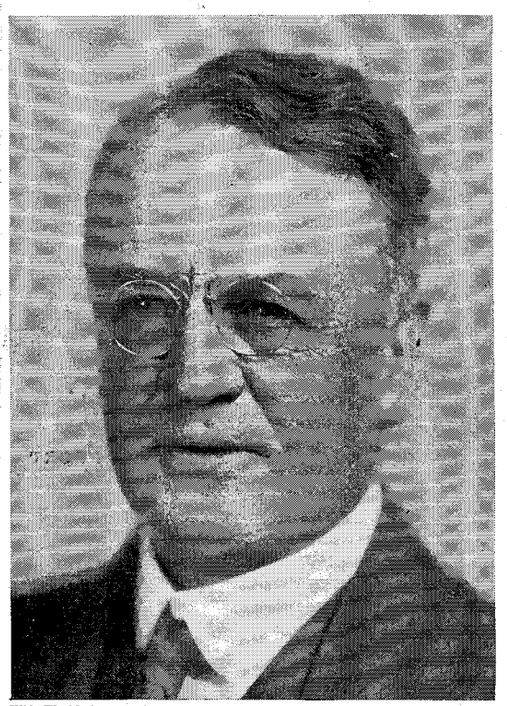
(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

DWIGHT MORROW'S "REPEAL" LEADERSHIP

THE DIN OF FIRE SIRENS and bass drums died down and applause was checked as a little man with tousled hair and diffident manner stood up in a Newark auditorium to read quietly—without gestures or flourishes or pauses for applause—a carefully prepared manuscript.

The man was an obvious novice as a campaigner, but his words were no sooner heard and read and studied than the press of the nation awoke to the fact that Dwight W. Morrow had overnight become the most interesting political figure in the nation, and the leader of the political side of the movement to repeal the Prohibition Amendment.

Wets hailed the new champion, Drys acknowledged his frankness and the seriousness of his arguments, politicians began to conjecture about Morrow as a Presidential possibility, Democrats grew gleeful over the prospect of the wet-and-dry fight developing in the Republican party in such a way as to brighten Democratic prospects. But before quoting representative utterances from newspaper editorials and dispatches, let us notice briefly the particular political situation in Mr. Morrow's State of New Jersey.



Wide World photograph

REPEAL'S NEW CHAMPION, DWIGHT MORROW

The resignation of Senator Walter E. Edge to become Ambassador to France led to the temporary appointment of David Baird by the Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Morrow, in the limelight as Ambassador to Mexico, was suggested instead of Mr. Baird, and Mr. Baird was willing to resign. But Mr. Morrow preferred election to appointment, and declared he would run in the June primary and the November election as candidate both for the remainder of the Edge term—next November to March—and for the full six-year term ensuing. Mr. Morrow will meet only negligible opposition for the short term, but for the long term he is challenged in the Republican primary by ex-Senator Joseph F. Frelinghuysen, a former dry, who recently declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and government control, and by Representative Franklin Fort, who is running as a dry, and who has the support of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Fort candidacy makes the primary contest "an out-and-out Prohibition battle," in the words of the Newark *News*. Mr. Fort says he runs because he can not permit the Prohibition issue to go by default—"the liquor traffic is outlaw and must so remain."

Congressman Fort has been such a conspicuous Hoover supporter in Congress, and Mr. Morrow has been so signally honored by the President, that newspapers wonder what the President thinks about it. Mr. Fort has explained emphatically that all three of the candidates are on most friendly terms with the President, who has no personal preference in this particular contest. The primary will be held on June 17, and the winner will fight it out in November against a wet Democratic candidate.

Now let us recall what Mr. Morrow said in his speech of May 15. He pointed out that he was discussing Prohibition, not as a moral issue, but as a governmental problem. Reviewing the history of Prohibition, he pointed out that with the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment the Federal Government had to assume a "vast new criminal jurisdiction"—

> "The extremely delicate and sensitive problem of interference with the individual liberty of a man for the sake of the social good of the community was thereafter dealt with not in terms of small communities but in terms of a mighty nation of 125,000,000 people, with great climatic, racial, and social divergences."

Prohibition succeeds, according to Mr. Morrow, in the States where there is official and popular cooperation—

> "In other States, including those with the greatest populations, the system works badly because the people and their officials do not cooperate with the Federal agents, and the Federal agents alone are not able to exercise effective control. In these States there exists resentment against the attempt to impose a control which the prevailing conscience of the people does not accept."

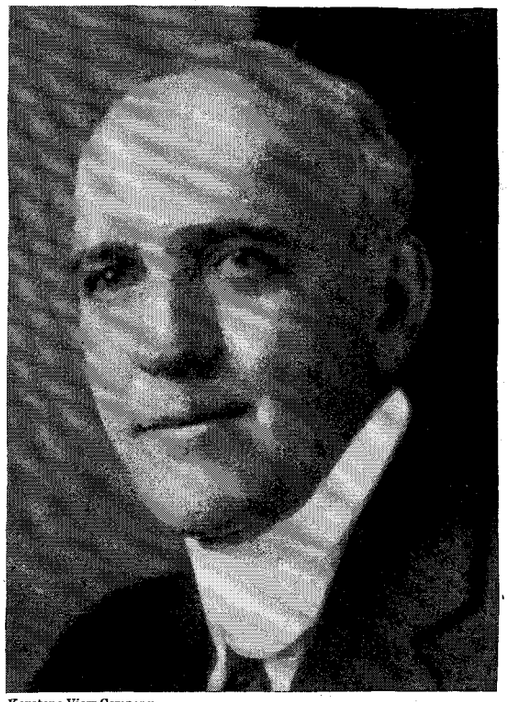
Mr. Morrow admits that the problem of controlling the traffic in liquor is "not susceptible of a final solution." He declares that "the saloon must not come back." He does not believe that an amendment to the Volstead Law will accomplish anything, and he therefore approves "a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution therefor of an amendment which will restore to the States the power to determine their policy toward the liquor traffic, and vest in the Federal Government power to give all possible protection and assistance to those States that desire complete Prohibition against invasion from the States that do not." In the meantime, while the Prohibition laws are in force, Mr. Morrow would "favor generous appropriations

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for their enforcement," especially for that preeminently Federal enforcement duty involved in suppressing importation and interstate shipment of liquors, and until the Federal Government "performs that task, it might well leave all local police duty with the States."

Right in Mr. Morrow's own State, even dry newspapers applaud this argument. One of them, the Elizabeth *Daily Journal*, tho "sorely disappointed," declares it can not deny that Mr. Morrow "has made a signal contribution to a better understanding of the difficulties of enforcement." The Newark *Ledger* disagrees with him, but commends him for his courage. His calmness and sincerity appeal to the dry Morristown *Jerseyman*.

New Jersey papers sharing his views are naturally loud in their praise. The Camden *Post* considers the speech "the finest, the sanest, the clearest statement on the Prohibition question that has yet been presented." The Newark *News* speaks of it as raising the Prohibition issue "to a higher plane than reached by any public man who has tackled this problem." The Atlantic City *Union* is reminded of Woodrow Wilson's early campaigning in the State. It seems to the Jersey City *Journal* that "if there is to be any change at all from the country's present Prohibition program, it will have to come in the way that Ambassador Morrow suggests."



Keystone View Company

MORROW'S DRY RIVAL, FRANKLIN FORT

But the interest spreads far beyond the confines of New Jersey. President Curran of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment thinks "Mr. Morrow has put the thing exactly right." Dry comment is varied. Rev. James K. Shields, Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, admires Mr. Morrow's frankness, but says that of course he has sacrificed the support of the Anti-Saloon League, while Franklin Fort's candidacy "will set the home fires burning." General Superintendent Scott F. McBride of the National Anti-Saloon League calls the Morrow speech "an out-and-out wet platform." Senator Morris Sheppard and Bishop James Cannon, Jr., argue that whatever Mr. Morrow may say, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will bring back the saloon with all its evils.

But in dry editorial circles comment is moderate enough as a rule. Mr. Morrow's frankness is praised by the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and also by the Topeka *Capital*, which, however, finds his arguments weak in various particulars. For one thing, we are told, "there is no escape from the saloon under the Morrow scheme of State regulation and control."

In Texas, the Houston *Post-Dispatch* finds Mr. Morrow suggesting no better remedy for Prohibition troubles "than a mere about face and backward march to the place of beginning." And a question which seems vital to leading dry dailies like the Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, and Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* is put in these words by the Kansas City *Star:* "With the Eighteenth Amendment repealed, just how would the return of the saloon be prevented in States, such as New York, for example, which have no State Prohibition act?" Says the Denver *Post:*

"In place of Prohibition, Ambassador Morrow would substitute local option. That isn't a substitute at all. No State can quarantine and control the booze traffic. To legalize the manufacture and sale of booze in one State would be to contaminate every other State in the Union."

But the editorial applause all but drowns out the grumbles and the hisses.

To many and many an editor it seems that Dwight W. Morrow is rapidly making history. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks his Newark speech will be looked upon as the "Cooper Union speech of the Prohibition movement." "Those citizens who believe sincerely that the Eighteenth Amendment should be relegated, in the national interest, to the limbo of forgotten experiments, have been looking for a leader, and they have found him in Dwight W. Morrow," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.). The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) points out that "Mr. Morrow is the first man of conspicuous place in the Republican party, seeking election for a major political office, who has declared for the repeal of the amendment." That "the cause of repeal has found a great leader in Dwight Whitney Morrow," is an assertion made by the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) that expresses the views of a number of editors. Spoken by any other man, what Mr. Morrow said would do much to shape public opinion and, says the New York *World* (Dem.)—

"Spoken by Mr. Morrow himself, with all the prestige of his reputation as a wise and reasonable man, a man of character, of principle and of distinguished service to his country, the speech may very well become the first decisive move in the direction of a real solution of the most difficult and challenging problem now before this country."

The amount of political speculation aroused by the Morrow speech is almost infinite. We can only give the briefest outline showing some of the directions it takes. Democrats are almost chortling with glee as they see the Republican leaders taking sides on Prohibition. Well, remarks a writer in the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), "it is no more than fair that the two political parties should take turns in being disrupted by the liquor question." And the Democrats, notes the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), demonstrated at Madison Square Garden in 1924, and again in the campaign of 1928, "just what comes of such a division and such a fight." And so, Democrats are informed that "they are about to be confronted with a golden opportunity to collect."

The very day after the Morrow speech, the gentleman who made it was being discust by wets and drys alike, "as the possible wet candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1932," reports Ernest K. Lindley in the New York *World*. "Should Dwight W. Morrow be nominated and elected, it would be almost impossible for him to stem the eastern business and wet tide that would tend to sweep him into the Presidential contest as an opponent of Mr. Hoover in the 1932 Republican Convention," writes W. W. Jermane from Washington to the Seattle *Times*. But Ashmun Brown of the Providence *Journal* is inclined to make it 1936, not 1932—"it is assumed that the campaign for resubmission will not have progressed far enough to make him available in 1932, and moreover, Mr. Morrow is a close and admired and admiring friend of President Hoover."

The Presidency aside, it is a common belief of correspondents and editors that Mr. Morrow now takes his place as the outstanding leader of the wet wing of the Republican party.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DIGEST SPIKES SOME POLL SCANDALS

DID THE WET STATES receive the lion's share of the ballots?

Were the dry States cheated out of their legitimate quota in our straw-vote distribution?

These questions emerge from the tempest of argument that enlivened the closing weeks of our 20,000,000-ballot Prohibition poll.

And now that the poll has ended its stormy voyage—having made port with its rich cargo last week, and dropt anchor in the secure haven of history—THE DIGEST turns with alacrity to the task of proving that its critics, while nominally dry, are in a slangy sense "all wet."

Respectable statistical authorities have been quoted, and imposing rows of figures have been cited, in support of the accusation that THE DIGEST did not furnish the dry States with ballot quotas nearly adequate to their population, judged by the quantities we mailed to the wet States, and by the total of our ballots.

Now let us examine the figures and compare them with our own, which are complete and final.

We find in the first place that the figures of our critics are based wholly on population statistics. This makes them misleading. The apportionment of DIGEST poll ballots among the States is governed by popular vote statistics—in this case those of the Presidential election of 1928.

The difference is quite important, for the popular voting strength of some of the dry States is much smaller in proportion to population than that of the principal wet States.

HOW 20,227,370 PROHIBITION POLL BALLOTS WERE APPORTIONED AMONG THE STATES

State	Population	Per Cent. of U. S. Population	Popular Vote 1928	Per Cent. of U. S. Popular Vote	Digest Ballots Mailed	Per Cent. of Total Digest Ballots Mailed	Ballots Returned to Digest	Per Cent. of Total Ballots Returned
ALABAMA	2,573,000	2.14	248,982	0.68	211,609	1.05	36,059	0.75
ARIZONA	474,000	0.39	91,254	0.25	57,985	0.29	14,692	0.31
ARKANSAS	1,944,000	1.62	197,693	0.54	154,893	0.77	27,343	0.57
CALIFORNIA	4,556,000	3.80	1,796,656	4.87	1,301,985	6.44	290,002	6.03
COLORADO	1,090,000	0.91	392,242	1.06	200,138	0.99	59,915	1.25
CONNECTICUT	1,667,000	1.39	553,031	1.50	285,272	1.41	108,093	2.25
DELAWARE	244,000	0.20	105,891	0.29	34,004	0.17	9,985	0.21
DIST. OF COL.	552,000	0.46	.....	.....	100,800	0.50	17,731	0.37
FLORIDA	1,411,000	1.18	253,674	0.69	192,386	0.95	50,703	1.06
GEORGIA	3,203,000	2.67	229,159	0.62	245,058	1.21	35,936	0.75
IDAHO	546,000	0.45	154,230	0.42	79,850	0.39	25,042	0.52
ILLINOIS	7,396,000	6.16	3,107,489	8.43	1,551,792	7.67	255,044	5.31
INDIANA	3,176,000	2.65	1,421,314	3.85	702,535	3.47	133,802	2.78
IOWA	2,428,000	2.02	1,009,362	2.74	643,546	3.18	92,161	1.92
KANSAS	1,835,000	1.53	713,200	1.93	466,916	2.31	73,340	1.53
KENTUCKY	2,553,000	2.13	940,604	2.55	274,820	1.36	68,348	1.42
LOUISIANA	1,950,000	1.62	215,833	0.58	212,422	1.05	37,518	0.73
MAINE	795,000	0.66	262,171	0.71	159,521	0.79	33,031	0.69
MARYLAND	1,616,000	1.35	528,348	1.43	214,506	1.06	52,047	1.08
MASSACHUSETTS	4,290,000	3.58	1,577,827	4.28	775,927	3.84	205,371	4.27
MICHIGAN	4,591,000	3.82	1,372,082	3.72	887,769	4.39	235,094	4.89
MINNESOTA	2,722,000	2.27	970,976	2.63	529,301	2.61	139,801	2.91
MISSISSIPPI	1,791,000	1.49	151,692	0.41	153,671	0.76	22,829	0.47
MISSOURI	3,523,000	2.94	1,500,721	4.07	668,073	3.30	142,487	2.96
MONTANA	549,000	0.46	194,108	0.53	89,949	0.44	36,158	0.75
NEBRASKA	1,408,000	1.17	547,138	1.48	337,986	1.67	52,974	1.10
NEVADA	77,000	0.06	32,417	0.09	18,578	0.09	6,284	0.13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	456,000	0.38	196,747	0.53	91,485	0.45	20,977	0.44
NEW JERSEY	3,821,000	3.19	1,549,381	4.20	610,129	3.02	248,889	5.18
NEW MEXICO	393,000	0.33	118,014	0.32	31,163	0.15	8,142	0.17
NEW YORK	11,550,000	9.62	4,466,072	12.11	2,042,362	10.10	575,480	11.97
NORTH CAROLINA	2,938,000	2.45	636,070	1.72	319,110	1.58	59,774	1.24
NORTH DAKOTA	641,000	0.53	239,867	0.65	134,207	0.66	32,567	0.68
OHIO	6,826,000	5.69	2,508,346	6.80	1,381,114	6.83	299,493	6.23
OKLAHOMA	2,426,000	2.02	618,427	1.68	339,220	1.68	56,755	1.18
OREGON	902,000	0.76	319,942	0.87	203,774	1.01	56,093	1.17
PENNSYLVANIA	9,854,000	8.21	3,150,615	8.54	1,504,688	7.44	526,853	10.96
RHODE ISLAND	716,000	0.59	242,784	0.66	108,365	0.54	20,776	0.43
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,864,000	1.55	68,605	0.19	159,013	0.79	25,339	0.53
SOUTH DAKOTA	704,000	0.59	261,865	0.71	117,731	0.58	23,336	0.49
TENNESSEE	2,502,000	2.09	363,473	0.98	263,584	1.31	48,630	1.01
TEXAS	5,487,000	4.57	708,999	1.92	783,618	3.87	133,062	2.77
UTAH	531,000	0.44	176,604	0.48	77,603	0.38	26,851	0.56
VERMONT	352,000	0.29	135,191	0.37	68,226	0.34	15,440	0.32
VIRGINIA	2,575,000	2.15	305,358	0.83	284,723	1.41	67,774	1.41
WASHINGTON	1,587,000	1.32	500,840	1.36	335,227	1.66	84,815	1.76
WEST VIRGINIA	1,724,000	1.44	642,752	1.74	172,135	0.85	47,508	0.99
WISCONSIN	2,953,000	2.46	1,016,872	2.76	615,429	3.04	104,823	2.18
WYOMING	247,000	0.21	84,496	0.23	33,172	0.16	13,126	0.27
	120,013,000		36,879,414		20,227,370		4,758,293	
STATE UNKNOWN	.....		.....		.....		48,171	
TOTALS	120,013,000		36,879,414		20,227,370		4,806,464	

The table on this page tells the whole story. It has been prepared by our statistical experts as an answer to the charge that we befriended the wet States with excess ballots.

A study of it will show that we really befriended the dry States.

In the first column of figures will be found the populations of the States. In the second come the percentages of State populations to the population of the United States. In the third appears the 1928 popular vote by States, and in the fourth come the percentages of State popular votes to the country's popular vote.

Now for the DIGEST ballots. The fifth column shows how the grand total of 20,227,370 were apportioned among the States, while the percentages of these State ballots to the total are shown in the sixth column of figures. The last two columns show the numbers of ballots returned to THE DIGEST by States, and their ratio to the State totals mailed out by us.

To get at the meat of the matter quickly, the fourth and sixth columns will work wonders.

Take the first State, Alabama. In the fourth column we find that the percentage of its popular vote to the total popular vote of the nation is 0.68, while the sixth column reveals that Alabama received 1.05 per cent. of all THE DIGEST's ballots.

Looks as if we had befriended Alabama.

It's an amusing game to run down those fourth and sixth columns—keeping one eye on each if you can—and see how well or ill THE DIGEST treated each State. Some, like Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, and Maine, come out pretty evenly between the ballots they were entitled to and those we sent them. Minnesota's credit and debit are remarkably close. So are Ohio's. And Oklahoma's actually tally to the dot.

But Kansas, with only 1.93 per cent. of the national popular vote, received 2.31 per cent. of the DIGEST ballots, wherewith to score the banner dry percentage of the poll.

Again we plead guilty to befriending the Camel. But let's get down to Texas.

Texas is held up by Prohibitionist statisticians as a pathetic victim of THE DIGEST's injustice. They point out that the Lone Star State, with a population almost half that of New York, received less than a fourth of New York's quota of ballots.

But we turn to the illuminating fourth and sixth columns of figures in our table and find that Texas in 1928 contributed but 1.92 per cent. of the nation's popular vote. Hence its quota of 3.87 per cent. of DIGEST ballots was more than generous. Really, it was awfully careless of us to send Texas so many!

Of course the explanation of why there is such a wide discrepancy between the population of Texas—5,487,000—and its popular vote—708,999—is that enormous blocks of its inhabitants do not vote. These are chiefly Mexican peons and Negro laborers. They do not receive DIGEST ballots, which are aimed at a voting, reading, and purchasing public.

Our readers may be interested in searching the table for other States where like conditions prevail, noting which ones received more than their just quota of ballots, and which less. Also whether the populous anti-Prohibition States received more or fewer ballots than their electoral record entitled them to.

Let's look at New York. Our critics say we have unduly favored it. In the fourth column we find that in 1928 it registered 12.11 of the country's popular vote. But its quota of DIGEST ballots was only 10.10 per cent.

So the boot is on the other foot. The "discrimination" was all against New York and in favor of Texas.

Apropos of which, an anxious Texas reader sends us a clipping pasted under a letter-head of the Lincoln Securities Company,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Dallas, and writes anonymously: "Why don't you explain these figures? You have carefully avoided them so far."

The figures are contained in a Washington dispatch relating that Floyd Neff, mathematician, of Philadelphia, had been quoted by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals as saying "that 47.91 per cent. of the votes in THE DIGEST's poll were from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Connecticut, having 28.56 per cent. of the nation's population."

According to the same authority, "New York, having 9.62 per cent. of the population, cast 18.03 per cent. of the votes, and New Jersey, with 3.18 per cent. of the population, cast 7.78 per cent."

THE TRANSFER
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Furthermore, "the five dry States of Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Georgia, having 13.79 per cent. of the population, cast only 3.30 per cent. of the total votes in the poll."

We referred this criticism to our statistical department, which furnishes us with the following comment:

Mr. Neff's conclusions are drawn from incomplete poll figures.

As shown in the poll's tabulation in THE DIGEST of May 24, the five Eastern States which he names returned 1,714,359 straw votes, or 35.67 per cent. of the total returns.

While it is true that these States represent 28.57 per cent. of the population, they also represent 34.78 per cent. of the 1928 popular vote. And they received only 29.63 per cent. of DIGEST ballots mailed out.

New York, with 12.11 per cent. of the popular vote, received 10.10 per cent. of the straw ballots and returned 11.97 per cent. of the total poll.

New Jersey, with 4.20 per cent. of the popular vote, received 3.02 per cent. of DIGEST ballots and returned 5.18 per cent. of the final returns.

The five Southern States named by Mr. Neff for comparison represent 6.93 per cent. of the 1928 popular vote, received 9.64 per cent. of the DIGEST ballots and returned 6.95 per cent. of the poll's total.

So the more we look into the matter the more we discover that THE DIGEST, in its desire to do justice to Prohibition—a cause revered by thousands of our oldest readers—actually leaned over to it a few degrees, like the Tower of Pisa.

An amiable weakness, for which we hope to be forgiven by all concerned.

PROHIBITION CONTROL SWITCHED

THAT TROUBLESOME CHILD, the Prohibition bureau, is at last to be handed over by Secretary Mellon to Attorney-General Mitchell.

The bill transferring the bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, the first measure recommended by the President's Law Enforcement Commission to be enacted into law, cleared the Senate barrier with ease.

Passed several months ago by the House, it rode through the Senate without a record vote. Both wets and drys, it seems, approve the transfer, for, as the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* says, "regardless of what may be thought of the principle of Prohibition itself, it is but common sense that as long as it remains a law the duty of enforcement of it should be concentrated as far as possible."

Two or three minor storms were stirred up as the Senate considered the bill. As the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* tells us:

"The transfer was passed only after Senator Glass, Democrat, Virginia, author of the amendment which created the Law Enforcement Commission, had denounced that body for wandering afield from its proper objectives, and served notice that he will question any additional appropriations for the Commission's upkeep."

Senator Glass declared:

"I am in favor of this transfer, but I do not want any one to get the impression that it is being done on the instance of the National Law Enforcement Commission, which already has spent $250,000, and is asking for more for purposes entirely foreign to its investigation.

"Before I vote for more funds for this commission, I intend to ask for a statement of its accounts."

Another storm broke over an amendment by Senator Tydings, Democrat, Maryland, "to eliminate wood alcohol as an adulterant of industrial alcohol." The amendment was defeated, 54 to 19. Borrowing from one of Arthur Crawford's dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune:*

"Senator Tydings said that the denaturants specified in his amendment would be nauseous, but, beyond causing a temporary illness, would not be injurious to persons drinking the alcohol.

"'The question is, Does the Senate wish the death penalty to be imposed on persons who drink denatured alcohol?' said Senator Tydings. 'This is not a question of Prohibition, but of giving the death penalty to a man who commits no greater crime than violation of the Prohibition law.'

"Senator Sheppard, Democrat, Texas, one of the authors of the Eighteenth Amendment, interrupted to assert that 'poisonous matter put in industrial alcohol is not used in sufficient proportions to kill.'

"'It has never killed, and it never will,' he added.

"Senator Tydings reiterated that 'the Government of the United States, driven by fanatics who have no regard for human life, gives the death penalty for doing nothing worse than drinking liquor.'"

The effect of the Prohibition bureau transfer, we read, will be to give the Attorney-General responsibility for enforcement, except that the Secretary of the Treasury will be charged with joint responsibility in the issuance of industrial alcohol permits.

"Why there should have been so long a delay in complying with the President's sensible recommendation of this change is difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The transfer "is somewhat revolutionary in our Government," notes the Troy *Times*, "as the police powers, Secret Service and Coast Guard have always been delegated to the Treasury Department, with the Department of Justice having purely judicial functions." And *The Times* agrees that "the transfer will be generally approved, regardless of the different attitudes toward Prohibition."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS ATTACKS THE FARM BOARD

ORGANIZED BUSINESS OPENS FIRE on the Federal Farm Board.

And the Farm Board strikes back, blow for blow.

Thus the breach widens between the nation's business and agricultural interests, many observers declare.

"Fat-headed, self-satisfied desire to be content with things as they are—that accounts for much of the opposition," declares Arthur M. Hyde, our tall, lean, bespectacled Secretary of Agriculture.

Another Administration spokesman, Alexander Legge, big, raw-boned, stoop-shouldered chairman of the Farm Board, also meets the attack with a fiery defense.

But organized business—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—disregards both statements, and crystallizes its opposition in a resolution condemning the use of government funds for the maintenance of farm cooperatives, and demanding repeal of the section of the Agricultural Marketing Act authorizing such use.

The resolution may prove a boomerang, according to many observers, who believe it will have the effect of solidifying farmer sentiment for the Farm Board.

The fireworks broke out at the chamber's annual meeting held recently at Washington. In speech after speech, we read, members charged that unfair competition is being created through "the fostering of cooperatives by the Farm Board," and Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the chamber, agreed that "government money enlisted in support of the cooperatives is a menace."

In a hammer-and-tongs defense, Mr. Legge pointed out, says the New York *Times* correspondent, that "spokesmen for the chamber had endorsed the agricultural act while it was being considered by a committee of the House of Representatives." Then:

"Certainly none of you have seen any evidence of constructive action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce or the part of any of its affiliated organizations, with the doubtful exception of taking a referendum two years ago, looking to a remedy for and permanent improvement in the situation, which your own investigators had warned required substantial assistance, if not from you, then from the Government."

Pointing out that the marketing act committed the country to the principle of cooperative marketing, Mr. Legge added that "there has been considerable evidence the past several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of cooperation so long as it did not work."

"I do not recall in years gone by of hearing you men making any such complaint against government aid that was extended to the manufacturing industry, to transportation and to finance. And these all played their part in adding to the disadvantages of the farmer, as did also the preferential treatment to labor through immigration restriction and other measures."

Equally emphatic was Secretary Hyde:

"More misapprehension with reference to the meaning and purpose of the agricultural marketing act have been produced here in this highly respectable and influential audience than I have read in all the farm journals in America. The Farm Board does not expect to peg prices; the Farm Board has made no attempt to peg prices; price-pegging is not in the act, and price-pegging is not found in our program."

Later in his address Mr. Hyde said:

"You have heard from Mr. Legge the reasons which impelled the board to project itself into the wheat situation through loans rather than through a stabilization corporation.

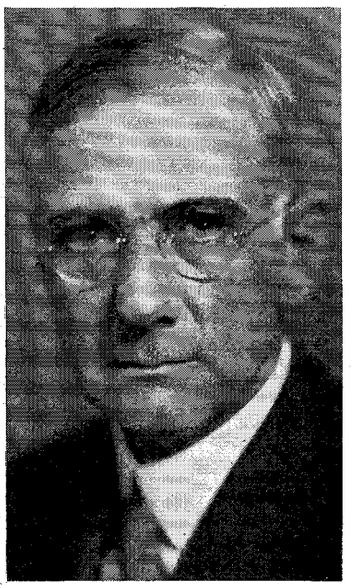
"Maybe it was a mistake; if so, I glory in it. We have made others.

"We shall make more.

"We do not intend to do, and we are not willing to do, anything that is unsound economically, but I thank God, and the sentiments I utter are my own, I am serving a chief who sees through the mistakes to the ultimate welfare of twenty-seven and one-half millions of American citizens.

"In this loan upon farm products, upon wheat for example, the Farm Board made the same mistake that a banker makes when he loans too much. If it is unsound in the Farm Board, it is also unsound in finance."

But in spite of all that the Administration spokesmen said, the chamber next day, by an overwhelming vote, condemned the use of government funds to maintain farm cooperatives. The resolution said, in part:



Underwood

JULIUS H. BARNES
ATTACKS

SECRETARY HYDE
DEFENDS

The use of public funds for farm cooperatives

"Without benefit to agriculture, there has been imposed unbearable hardship upon business enterprises unable to maintain their position against discriminatory competition from the Government.

"We accordingly express our continued opposition to the use of government funds in providing capital for the operation of agricultural cooperatives, and for the buying and selling of commodities for the purpose of attempted stabilization. We condemn as a permanent policy of government the employment of public funds for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies, and support the proposal for an amendment of the agricultural marketing act to repeal the authority of the Federal Farm Board to use Federal funds for such a purpose."

What effect will the chamber's action have? It is "the best piece of luck" for the Farm Board to date, according to close observers in Washington, we are told by Dexter M. Keezer, of the Baltimore *Sun*. Instead of a hard blow, it is really "a big lift out of a very bad hole."

Indeed, the resolution "will probably help to crystallize farmer sentiment in favor of the act and the Farm Board's marketing plan," declares *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln). To this agricultural journal, "the resolution is the outcome of a bitter fight staged against the Farm Board, inspired chiefly by the old-line grain trade interests and chambers of commerce in some of the leading cities, in which the grain trade has a mighty influence." Then:

"As the battle lines are now drawn, farmers will do better to follow the Farm Board flag rather than to sit on the fence or congregate in the camp of the enemy."

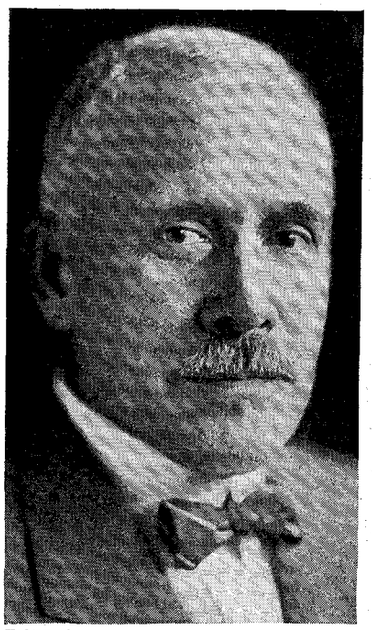
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR ADMIRALS SPLIT OVER CRUISERS

A DAGGER, SUITABLE FOR SUICIDE, is presented to Admiral Hyo Takarabe, on his return from the London Naval Conference.

Denounced as a traitor for "abandoning the demands of Tokyo under pressure of tyrannous America and Britain," says a cable dispatch to the New York *Times*, Japan's Naval Minister is "urged to commit hara-kiri to expiate his 'crime' in concluding a treaty called disadvantageous to Japan."

Roars of protest and denunciation also burst forth in the United States and in England.



Underwood

REAR-ADMIRAL PRATT

Defends the six-inch-gun cruiser.

Each of the three countries, it would seem, got the worst of it at London.

Altho none of our delegates has been handed a dagger, or denounced as a traitor, some of them have been subjected to severe grilling before a couple of Senate committees.

The conflict of opinion on whether or not we were worsted at the conference is typified by the clash between two of our admirals. In the words of Elliott Thurston, Washington correspondent of the New York *World:*

"A major naval engagement between two of the Navy's most distinguished Admirals engrossed two Senate committees as the London Treaty underwent further highly critical scrutiny.

"A white-haired, grim-visaged veteran, leaning on a stout cane, flung down to the Foreign Relations Committee an uncompromising challenge to the school of sea dogs who gave way at London on 8-inch-gun cruisers. This was the sixty-seven-year-old Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, who fought to the end at Geneva in 1927 for the 8-inch gunners. Ill and disappointed, this retired Admiral came home from London before the treaty was signed. To-day he had his hour to herald his dissent and that of his school of experts.

"It was the first official protest from his group in the Navy.

"Another Rear-Admiral, just rising to the zenith of his career, while his rival goes into retirement on a little Virginia farm, ardently defended the 6-inch-gun cruiser and the treaty before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee at the very same hour. This was Admiral William V. Pratt, soon to be chief of naval operations, a suave, debonair man of sixty-one, who was put ahead of Jones at London on order of the President."

Admiral Jones directed his heaviest fire "at the American quota of but eighteen big cruisers with 8-inch guns, three of which may not be completed during the life of the treaty," writes Mr. Thurston—

"'It is contrary to the consistent policy we have maintained always heretofore,' he said, recalling the Geneva conference, which cracked up at this very point. 'The British always want to restrict us in the type best suited for us—that is, the 8-inch-gun ships.

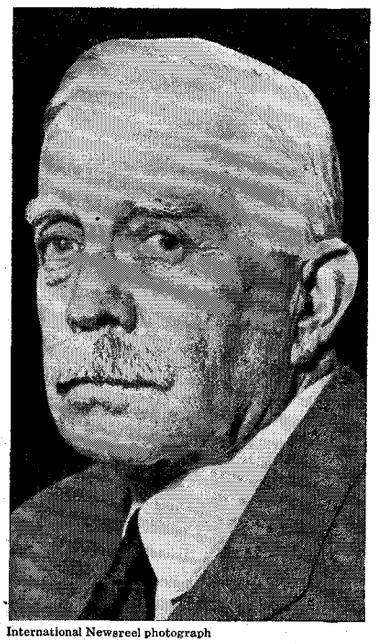
"'I am convinced, sir, that if we build up the tonnage allowed us we will come up to 1935 frozen into a condition from which we can not escape. Great Britain will then have 186,000 tons for readjustment to meet conditions at that time that may arise. We will have only 14,000 tons for adjustment. I have no doubt that Japan will demand a still larger ratio in the next conference.

"'We should have the right to use the tonnage allowed to us in the class of ships we want.'"

The Admiral said, if given a free hand, he would build only 8-inch-gun ships, "and none of the 6-inch type, which our delegation agreed to accept instead." Then:

"I think the vast preponderance of opinion among naval officers, whether in the war college or elsewhere, is that the 8-inch vessel is best for us."

To give further details of Admiral Jones's claims, we borrow from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*



International Newsreel photograph

REAR-ADMIRAL JONES

Favors the eight-inch-gun cruiser.

"Defending an entire program of 8-inch-gun cruisers, Admiral Jones argued that the ships were necessary because of the problem of long communications with which the United States is confronted and that this type of vessel possest offensive and defensive characteristics that were necessary for such operations.

"Great Britain with its bases, he added, would be supreme if the United States had all its cruisers in 6-inch guns. The nearer that condition was approached, he said, the more powerful Great Britain became, relatively, and the weaker the United States became."

In conclusion, Admiral Jones declared:

"I do not understand Admiral Pratt's position. I just can not take it in."

Admiral Jones, who was supported in his opposition to the six-inch-gun cruiser by Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, chairman of the Navy General Board, had favored this type of war-ship less than a year ago, in a letter he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, the dispatches tell us.

"In explanation of this letter," says the New York *Times* article, "Admiral Jones testified that when the letter of June 9, 1929, was written, a situation wholly different from the present one existed. There was, he insisted, no suggestion that the United States was veering to the British view-point as to the value of the smaller caliber vessels, or that it was ever his intention to recede from the established policy of the general board, that the gun best suited for American needs is the 8-inch and not the 6-inch type."

The suave, genial Admiral Pratt commended the treaty in vigorous terms. Admitting that he had modified his previous opinion that 8-inch-gun, 10,000-ton cruisers were best for America's needs, he said that "now he would rather have a variety of gun calibers." He explained that 6-inch guns shoot three times as fast as 8-inch guns.

Later, according to the *Times* dispatch, Admiral Pratt said:

"I admit the 8-inch is a better shooting gun, and I want some. I want absolute equality of fighting strength in action, or a little better, if I can get it. The 18-inch gun is better than the 15-inch, and the 15-inch is better than the 12. But if you have a lot of long-distance convoys, and try to put 8-inch guns in a fleet in place of the 6-inch ones, you can't do it. You need the sixes.

"If we had only 8-inch-gun cruisers, they probably would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have to keep outside of the fleet in action, as they must be protected. They are not like battle-ships in regard to armor."

"As an expert," asked Senator Borah, "is this treaty satisfactory to you?"

"Yes, sir; it suits me. And when I say that, I remember that if we had to fight, I'd have to do the fighting."

Editorial conflict over the relative merits of the six-inch-gun cruiser and the eight-inch-gun cruiser may be illustrated by two quotations. While the New York *World* argues persuasively for the treaty provision, *The Army and Navy Journal* declares that "the history of America's past is the history of victories won by the larger gun." Says *The World:*

"Let us compare the proposal of the General Board (made officially on September 11, 1929) with the agreement reached in the treaty:

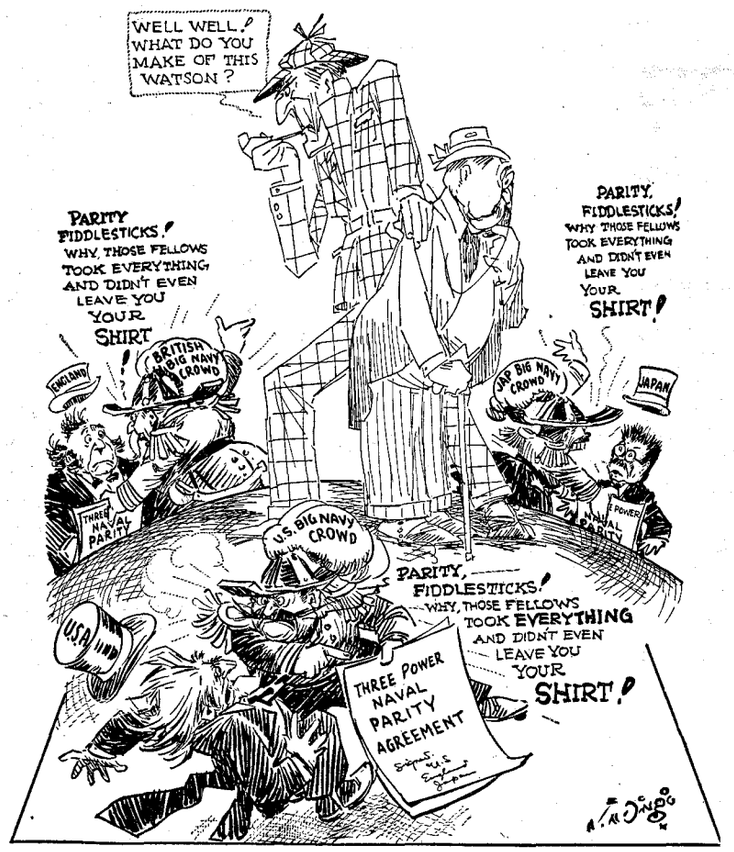
"The General Board asked for twenty-one eight-inch-gun cruisers totaling 210,000 tons. The treaty authorizes eighteen totaling 180,000 tons. The difference is 30,000 tons, or three big cruisers.

"The General Board asked for six-inch-gun cruisers totaling 105,500 tons. The treaty authorizes 143,500 tons. The difference is 38,000 tons.

"The argument between the Admirals who agree with the delegation and the Admirals who do not is whether the United States should have 38,000 tons in six-inch-gun cruisers or 30,000 tons in eight-inch-gun cruisers.

"The area of dispute is about the relative value of eight-inch and six-inch guns on less than 3 per cent. of the whole fleet. The dissenting Admirals want eight-inch guns on this fraction of the fleet. The supporting Admirals, including the commander of the fleet, prefer six-inch guns.

"Can any reasonable man deny that the President and his delegation were amply justified in overruling the General Board (or the majority of it) and, with the advice of the commander of the fleet, accepting a compromise which made an agreement with Britain possible?"


WELL WELL! WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THIS WATSON?
PARITY FIDDLESTICKS! WHY, THOSE FELLOWS TOOK EVERYTHING AND DIDN'T EVEN LEAVE YOU YOUR SHIRT
BRITISH BIG NAVY CROWD
ENGLAND
JAP BIG NAVY CROWD
JAPAN
U.S. BIG NAVY CROWD
U.S.A.
THREE POWER NAVAL PARITY AGREEMENT
PARITY, FIDDLESTICKS! WHY, THOSE FELLOWS TOOK EVERYTHING AND DIDN'T EVEN LEAVE YOU YOUR SHIRT!

Copyright, 1930, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

SHERLOCK HIMSELF NEVER ENCOUNTERED A STRANGER MYSTERY

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

But *The Army and Navy Journal* also presents a strong argument:

"Weight of metal thrown by an experienced personnel has always determined the fate of an action. The history of America's past is the history of victories won by the larger gun. Shall we disregard the lessons which the past has taught us?

"Again, even tho the six-inch-gun cruisers authorized by the treaty should be built, still their number coupled with the commercial steamers that could be armed with this caliber of gun would be far below that which Great Britain could put into battle operations. The United States has only 143 ships of its merchant marine of 8,000 tons or more, while there are 424 of the same size flying the British flag.

"Again, the value of world-flung bases can not be overestimated. America is lacking in this respect; it voluntarily surrendered what it had in the Far East in order to secure parity in 1922. The Administration now has made another concession to secure parity which it did not get and which it will have even on paper to a less degree should the treaty be ratified."

SHALL WE HAVE FIVE TEXASES?

HOW ABOUT MANIPULATING the political watering-pot so that five States will sprout where only one stands to-day?

Fantastic as it may seem, no legerdemain would be required to turn the trick, we are told. Indeed, Texas can do this by act of its legislature alone, says one of the State's leaders.

And not only that—he actually proposes that the step be taken, thus adding four new States to the Union and giving the South greater strength in the Senate and the electoral college. The possibilities provide our editors with food for interesting speculation.

Here's how the news came from Washington via the United Press:

"Division of the great State of Texas into five States by the Texas legislature to break the industrial East's domination of tariff and other economic legislation was the unique proposal made by 'Fighting Jack' Garner, Texas, leader of the House Democrats.

"Texas can do this by act of its legislature alone, Garner said, under the 1845 Congressional resolution for annexation of the Republic of Texas. Consent of Congress, as required by the Federal Constitution for such division, was granted in that resolution, he said."

But "the Garner proposal was not taken very seriously by Republican leaders," we read further. Such division, it appears, "would have the effect of adding eight Democratic Senators and throwing the domination of the Senate to the Democrats." Mr. Garner pointed out that Texas is four times as large as the six New England States combined. Under his plan the new commonwealths would be named Texas—North, East, South, West, and Central Texas. The United Press correspondent then tells us that—

"Garner's proposal, made officially in a statement put in *The Congressional Record*, is not a new one, as the question has been agitated recurrently in Texas in its eighty-four years as a State. If the legislature should take action, there would undoubtedly be a lot of agitation to prevent the one to four new 'States' from entering without new and specific Congressional authorization."

Some editors take the Garner proposal seriously; others regard it as a fantasy. For a Texas view of the plan we turn to the Dallas *Journal*, which says that "the glory of Texas history could not be divided, and no move for physical division could succeed." "Mr. Garner is an able statesman," it adds, "and he doubtless knows the value of a good bluff."

"The carving of Texas may be dismissed as a chimera," asserts the Boston *Transcript*, but the Wichita *Eagle* declares "the proposal is not fanciful; Garner is not of the fanciful kind," and it adds that "he is apparently setting out to demonstrate an economic advantage to Texas in giving it a greater voice in national policies."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT IS THE LIMIT OF RADIO MONOPOLY?

DO 4,500,000 RADIO SETS SOLD last year represent so many violations of the Sherman anti-trust law?

Are these but a fraction of uncounted millions of violations by the "radio trust" in homes, "talkies," and other equipment of our radio world to-day?

Attorney-General Mitchell brings suit in the Federal District Court, Delaware, for an injunction against the Radio Corporation of America and nine associated corporations, he says, "to clarify the legal situation."

The names of the accused corporations are as familiar as radio itself, including:

"General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, RCA Photophone, Inc., RCA Radiotron Company, Inc.; RCA Victor Company, Inc., General Motors Radio Corporation and General Motors Corporation."

Court test of this "gigantic" alleged monopoly, $6,000,000,000 strong and controlling somewhere near 4,000 exclusive patents for radio apparatus, appears to be welcomed by everybody.

Owen D. Young, speaking as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Radio Corporation of America, is "very glad that the test has been brought," preferring "very much to have such a question out of politics." The object of radio organization, Mr. Young explains, has been to develop the art and create a new business by cooperative research and "grouping enough patents in one place to enable sending stations to be created and receiving sets to be built." In licensing arrangements also, he says, "the Government has been advised of every step."

For the Radio Protective Association, Oswald F. Schuette, Executive Secretary, hails the suit with hope that it will mark the end of the "reign of terror" over independent manufacturers.

From the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Dill (Dem.), leader of attacks upon recent stock-merging propositions of the allied radio-electric corporations as buttressing a "new radio trust," considers the Government's suit "more comprehensive than anything he expected in the course of a five years' fight on the issue."

Something like government "modification" of "trust-busting" tactics seems to have emerged, according to many papers, which note that legislation lags behind new industrial developments, inventions and general acceptance of business-merging policy these days.

The peculiar nut to be cracked in this case is control of patents. For while the Government grants a patent with legal monopoly of its use, courts have not defined the legal limits of patent-monopoly practises. The Department of Justice claims that a novel method of cross-licensing patents one to another has created a pool of joint-control over the radio industry, eliminating competition between them, and cutting off all others from obtaining a license except on the combine's prescribed terms. It is further claimed that recently proposed stock reorganization would perpetuate the practical control already achieved. In his statement to the press, Attorney-General Mitchell concludes: "Defendants have earnestly contended that they are doing nothing more than they are authorized to do under the patent laws. The situation is an intricate one, and it is desirable that these vexed questions be settled in the courts."

Copyright, 1930, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

JUST LOOK WHO'S HERE!

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"The public interest, including the entire radio audience" in this "largest" of anti-trust suits, "is enormous," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* observes:

"The rights concerned, exclusive of the tremendous material transactions of these organizations, include communication in many forms, and thus approach, by implication, the control and the censorship of it. Few judicial actions could have more far-reaching possibilities.

"Detroit ran against the pool when it wanted to establish a police radio station for use against criminals, and so did Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. They were all confronted with the necessity of buying equipment from the so-called 'trust' at a cost said to have been two to four times as high as the amount for which they could build their own stations.

"Important as the radio trust suit is of itself, it is more important if it means that the country has come to the end of an era of broad tolerance for any and all mergers that our advancing industrialism can devise."

The Baltimore *Sun*, however, discerns no great excitement, concluding—

"The trusts may be busted, but they are practically certain to emerge from the operation bigger and stronger than ever, and with their course around the shoals of the law more plainly charted than it was before."

The Boston *Post* expects that facts will be considered by the courts under the "rule of reason" whereby a corporation is to be judged "not by its size but by its acts." The St. Louis *Star* points out that—

"Radio, a great international business, is rapidly becoming a necessity, like the telephone. Those who invented it and those who are developing the improvements are entitled to full financial reward for their services. At the same time it is the government's business to see there is no exploitation of the public.

"Danger from monopolistic control is not a mere matter of high prices for use of patents, but extends to possible financial exploitation through overcapitalization. The public has to pay for both, when that occurs, because the securities generally are passed along to it."

As a test of possible control of the air this is "probably the most important trust case ever tried," according to the New York *Telegram* (Scripps-Howard chain), which goes on to say:

"For the good of the companies themselves, which have long been restive under the threat of impending prosecution; for the respect of the Government, which could not much longer refuse to investigate such serious charges, and in justice to the public, whose purse is touched and whose mind is more and more molded by radio, this gigantic test case has come none too soon."

"The suit was inevitable," asserts the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, which continues:

"There are no precedents covering the points involved. The courts must redefine a monopoly in restraint of trade with an entirely new set of facts as a basis. The defendants in this greatest of anti-trust suits are said to control about 90 per cent. of radio apparatus manufacture. The question is whether the exaction of royalty payments for use of controlled patents is in restraint of trade, in view of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the birth and development of radio.

"The contention of the patent owners is in effect that they have encouraged trade rather than restrained it.

"Under a licensing system thirty-four concerns have been authorized to manufacture receiving sets, and fourteen to make tubes, on payment of royalty which some of them regard as tribute, but which the licensers hold to be a moderate contribution to the cost of the original patents, and to the expenses of research resulting in their further development."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE trouble with love at first sight is second sight.—*New York Evening Post.*

UNDENIABLY, the Eastern industrialists in Congress have a keen sense of duty.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"LIQUOR Law Not Perfect, Says McBride."—Head-line. That evens matters up—neither is the liquor.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

CHICAGO is planning to spend $800,000 on a big paving contract. Lots of people thought they used good intentions for paving material out there.—*Judge.*

THE streets ought to have been widened before the motor-car arrived—and we should have built bigger and better jails before we passed the dry law.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

INDIA'S non-violent campaign reminds us of some of our non-political commissions. —*Brunswick Pilot.*

"WOMEN love babies still," says a novelist. The trouble is that babies so very rarely are.—*The Humorist.*

FLAMBOYANCY of Chicago gangsters' funerals might justify reference to them as last sad riots.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE best indorsement for the three-Power naval treaty is the fact that experts in all three countries don't like it. — *Indianapolis Star.*

WITH the naval treaty under fire at three capitals, three delegations were plainly "out-traded" by each other.—*Springfield Republican.*

MEXICO is hanging kidnapers to trees as a warning. That will improve everything for American tourists except the scenery.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A BUSINESS statistician says that wives purchase 64 per cent. of all men's ties, so that, we suppose, the men just have to get along with wearing the other 36 per cent.—*Boston Herald.*

NEW YORK popular song-writer faces life imprisonment under the Baumes law. The name of his fourth song was not given. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

A WELL-KNOWN millionaire sportsman confesses that he has never yet entered a night club. This, no doubt, explains why he is still a millionaire.—*The Humorist.*

THE wasted 600,000 horse-power of Muscle Shoals isn't a drop in the bucket compared to all the energy that has been expended by orators explaining just what to do with it—*Judge.*

PROBABLY the people who think the country will be made wet by THE LITERARY DIGEST poll are the same who thought it would be made dry by the Eighteenth Amendment.—*Detroit News.*

ACCORDING to the government nose-count, babies born after April 1 will remain entirely non-existent for ten years, but the parents who support 'em will think differently.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THIEVES who broke into a railway station a few days ago left a crowbar behind. It is not certain whether any of the buns were attacked, but it is significant that the crowbar was badly bent.—*The Humorist.*

WHEN the Yellow Peril turns Red, we may expect colorful news.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

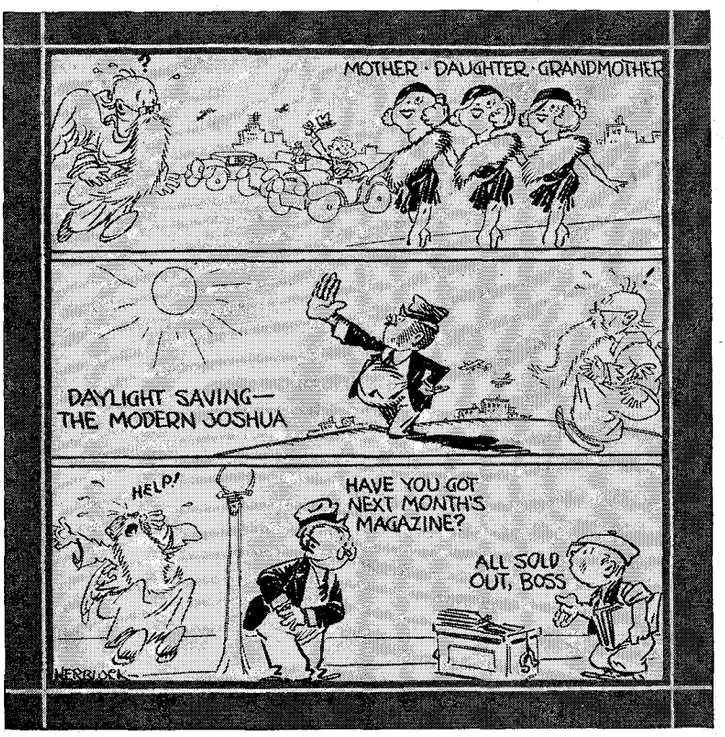
AND some other good old days to remember are the ones when a prisoner was safe in prison.—*Judge.*

THAT solar eclipse, staging itself at the time of the Prohibition straw vote, naturally was total only in spots.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

CALIFORNIA is all right, but Florida points with pride to the fact that Al Capone got an injunction so he could stay there.—*American Lumberman.*

A WRITER complains that nowadays popular tunes get on the wireless, on the gramophone, and on the talkies. And, he might have added, on the nerves.—*The Humorist.*

ONE of the things many of us know only in the academic sense is "cheap money." —*Arkansas Gazette.*



WONDER WHAT PAPA TIME THINKS?

—Herblock in the Chicago *Daily News.*

SOMETIMES a pessimist is a man to whom an optimist owes money.—*Dallas News.*

"WHAT is the first thing that strikes the visitor to Paris?" asks a contemporary. A taxi, in all probability.—*The Humorist.*

Now that we have achieved the silent turnstile, we may hope for the taciturn after-dinner speaker.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WONDER why the anti-vivisectionists don't extend a helping hand to poor candidates for appointment to the Supreme Court!—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. HOOVER'S idea of heaven is probably a place where the Senate submits the nominations, and he is asked to give his advice and consent.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

WHETHER blue is a cold color depends on whether it is being handled by an artist or a jazz musician.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A DOMESTIC servant has just written a book of reminiscences. Another of these volumes of travel.—*The Humorist.*

AN Iowa man has perfected a new kind of wheat that looks like barley and tastes like oats. Sounds like just one more thing for the farmers to raise too much of.—*Judge.*

IT is clear from current discussions in Washington and London that what is needed is a form of naval parity that will insure each Power combat superiority over every other.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IF India is going to make so much trouble, why don't the British simply give up the country? And of course a lot of Britishers wonder why we don't give up Prohibition.—*San Diego Union.*

A NEW American song that is expected to sweep Europe is called "Guddledy Goo Da Da." The League of Nations, it seems, is utterly powerless to do anything about it.—*The Humorist.*

THE noise-abatement commission finds that the motor-car horn is the meanest noise in traffic. Our scientists are now trying to invent a honk that will soothe the pedestrian, but not put him to sleep.—*The New Yorker.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

MR. BRIAND'S "ATTEMPT TO SAVE EUROPE"

THE EUROPEAN UNION proposed by Aristide Briand, France's Foreign Minister, is designed, we are told, to solve the economic and social problems of Europe by means of a political and economic federation of independent States.

His plan, it is recalled, was first disclosed in September, 1929, before the League of Nations.

But now, as we learn from European press dispatches, he has

EUROPE'S YOUNG HOPEFUL

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

offered an outline of it to the governments of twenty-six European members of the League of Nations.

With the outline, as is noted by Leland Stowe in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, was a questionnaire asking the reactions of the several Powers to the various phases of the plan.

Replies to this questionnaire are to be returned to Mr. Briand by July 15, we are further advised.

Thus he will be enabled to present a complete report on the reception of his plan at the League of Nations Assembly in September.

This "attempt of Mr. Briand to save Europe from itself," as some skeptical editors abroad phrase it, is subjected, they say, to a cruel blow at the very outset.

They refer to a fighting speech made by Benito Mussolini, Premier of the Fascist Government, which he delivered at Florence, after what is called a triumphant tour of Tuscany.

In a Rome wireless dispatch to the New York *Times* Arnaldo Cortesi relates that his fiery utterance was delivered to about 100,000 Fascist militiamen and an equal number of citizens amid scenes of great enthusiasm. This Rome correspondent tells us further that at an imposing military review, Mussolini said:

"It was I myself who ordered this review, because words are a very fine thing, but muskets, machine-guns, ships, airplanes, and guns are even better; because right, if unaccompanied by might, is a vain word. Fascist Italy, which is powerfully armed, can now propose its alternative—either our precious friendship or our dangerous hostility."

But altho numbers of observers in Europe are moved to despair by the bellicose tone of Mussolini's harangue, there are many more who consider it planned chiefly for home consumption in Italy. These more optimistic onlookers can not see how such statements should interfere in any way with a proper study of the Briand endeavor to establish a "method of contact and solidarity between the European governments."

In a Paris cable to the New York *Times*, P. J. Philip takes note that Mr. Briand makes three reservations which "will have general approval," and they are:

"'First, the federation shall be developed within the League of Nations as a kind of regional pact, and will not be in opposition to the wider organization.

"'Second, it will not be in opposition to any ethnical group in other countries, either within or outside the League.

"'Third, the federation will in no wise affect the sovereign rights of its members or their political independence.'

"With these reservations he goes on to elaborate and to ask the advice of the other governments on the following suggestions:

"'First, that there should be a general pact affirming the principle of the moral union of Europe, by which various countries would be engaged to meet regularly for discussion of their problem.

"'Second, that the organization necessary for assuring such contact should be set up. This organization should consist of a president, a limited committee and a secretariat, and should meet in Geneva.'"

In Italy, say Rome United Press dispatches, a cold reception awaits the Briand plan for the United States of Europe. In influential circles, we are told, the federation program is not popular, and we read:

"The prevailing conviction here is that Mr. Briand is endeavoring to strengthen France's dominant position on the Continent."

But in France various editors criticize Mussolini for his Florence speech, and say he chose a poor moment for warlike talk when all the world is reading Aristide Briand's latest plan for a durable peace.

The Paris *Petit Journal* declares that with the Briand plan France is showing Europe a way to definitive peace. The *Petit Parisien* says that European union is the next step after the evacuation of the Rhineland and settlement of the reparations problem. In the words of the Paris *Temps:*

"France takes herewith a noble initiative in favor of the general cause of peace.

"The question to be answered is whether the European spirit already has reached a maturity sufficient to permit such a project's impressing its own value upon the nations."

"Too much France" is the German reaction to Mr. Briand's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plan, according to a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times* who continues:

"The nationalist organs see in the proposed European federation an obvious attempt to perpetuate or to stabilize the French hegemony on the Continent which set in with the Treaty of Versailles and has grown since through the consolidation of a ring of 'vassal States' committed to do France's bidding.

"The more liberal organs concede the inevitable economic necessity of such a Continental union and of looking ahead to assay and to assign Germany the rôle of an industrial power-house for a united Europe by virtue of her superior organization and faculty of meeting requirements of foreign markets.

"Official quarters exhibit conspicuous aloofness in refraining from immediate comment on Mr. Briand's proposal, apparently preferring to await its reception by the United States, England, and Russia, desiring to avoid any commitments which might adversely affect German relations with those Powers.

"Press discussions stress the Reich's isolated position as circumscribed by the Treaty of Versailles, and one of the first points on which clarity is demanded is whether the Polish corridor is conceivable under a pacific pan-Europe."

In England the London *Observer* considers that Mr. Briand's project has "the appearance of a sort of Europeanized version of the League of Nations." Nevertheless, it hails the plan, because "for the first time since the war, the leading Continental statesman has proposed a pacific organization which depends for its efficiency not on military sanctions of juridical instruments but on simple common sense and good-will." *The Observer* adds:

"It seems reasonable to infer that Great Britain welcomes such a scheme, for the best British thought has tried for ten years to wean the French thought away from reliance on juridical and military guaranties of security."

But that there is small likelihood of Great Britain becoming a member of such a federation as Mr. Briand outlines, is the conjecture of most London newspapers it seems. In the view of the London *Times:*

"Historically and geographically, Great Britain occupies a double position in the world. She is and must remain a European Power, deeply interested in anything that may affect the peace and prosperity of Europe.

"But she is also the center of a world-wide empire, the economic development and political stability of which must be the first consideration of her statesmen.

"Great Britain may feel unable to become an actual member of the suggested organization.

"The first task of its statesmen must be to secure the constant collaboration needed if the empire is to endure and prosper.

"They can not engage in enterprises which, however laudable in themselves, might conflict with that main task, and, as was so plainly shown during the naval negotiations, British opinion, both in this country and in the dominions, is firmly set against any entanglement in Europe which could commit any member of the empire to indefinite and unforeseen responsibilities."

It would be "the greatest achievement of all time in statecraft," declares the Vancouver *Sun*, if Mr. Briand were to realize the great ambition for which he has worked so tirelessly. According to this Canadian daily—

"It would make Europe an economic unit and give the U. S. E. dominance in world industry and trade for the present at least. It would have its repercussion on this side of the Atlantic in closer trade understanding between Canada and the United States, with reciprocity as the probable first step toward consolidation.

"Mr. Briand's project is based on business principles. He sees in it the finish of enormous tariff barriers which at present are strangling European trade. It envisions Europe as a self-sustaining unit. Its very grandeur is perhaps against its hope of early realization.

"The United States of Europe would represent a supreme authority, held in restraint by its component parts. It would be based on voluntary adhesion rather than on conquest. Once formed, it would represent economic salvation to its members.

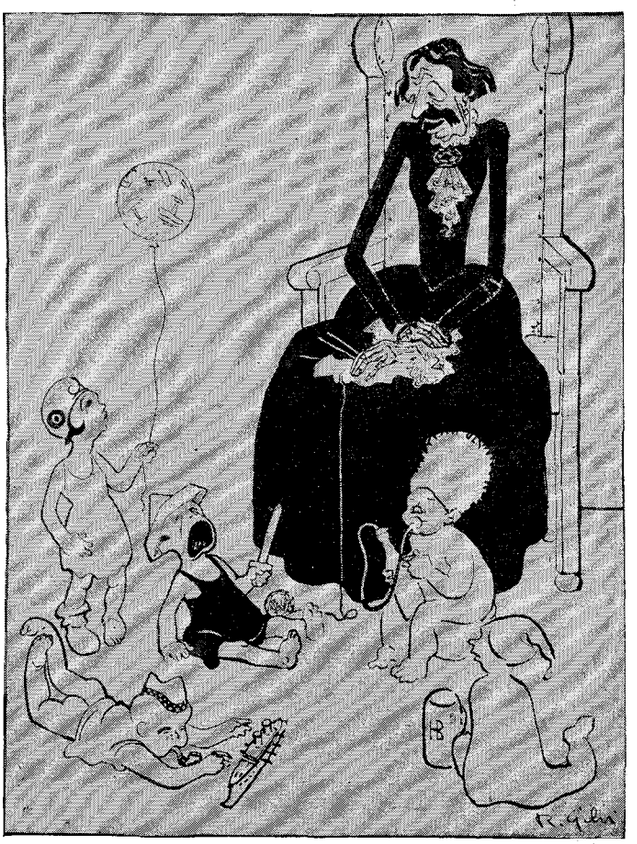
"With its constant tendency to further consolidation, it would be the antithesis of a conquest empire whose constant tendency would be to disintegrate."

JAPAN'S NEED OF ARMY-REDUCTION

WHAT JAPAN NEEDS even more than a naval cut, say some Japanese editors, is drastic reduction of expenditure on the Army. This is one important plank of the Hamaguchi Ministry, it seems.

Some impatience is exprest by the Osaka *Mainichi* with what it calls the lack of efficiency of the Army Organization Reform Commission which, we are told, has been set up for the express purpose of carrying out the Ministry's Army program.

At the same time this newspaper concedes that the Government as well as the Army desires to deal with the reduction issue with as much care and prudence as circumstances permit.



THE PAN-EUROPA NURSERY

NURSE BRIAND: "Dear, dear, whatever can be the matter with little Benito?"
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The consideration of the gravity of national defense fully warrants such a prudential attitude, it is admitted, but the *Mainichi* argues:

"The nation is face to face with another question hardly less urgent and weighty than defense—we are confronted by an economic crisis which requires first of all relaxation of people's taxation burdens.

"Economic retrenchment has been held up as the foremost item in the policies of the Minseito Government. It was this timely and wise policy which won for it nation-wide support.

"Even with a rather decisive economy policy the trend of business is headed definitely toward decline, and the number of the unemployed has increased by leaps and bounds, until now the unemployment problem has become the foremost and the most dangerous problem of the country.

"At this critical exigency it seems almost preposterous that the urgent task of enforcing economy in Army expenditure has been almost deliberately slowed down.

"If these Army men have a broad enough vision to consider the bearing of the nation's economic hardships upon the country's defense, they ought not to hesitate to divert a part of the national revenue drained for the Army to the immediate relief of the suffering people."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANARCHY OR INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA?

THE WAY TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE is being paved by Mahatma Gandhi, say Indians who have absolute faith in the man and his methods.

By destroying cooperation between the Indians and the British, they claim, he is hacking at the very roots of British rule.

But sharply contradictory of the Indian point of view is that of British observers in India.

They declare that Gandhi is leading India toward anarchy,

FUTILE

WATCHER: "Beware, Mr. Gandhi! The knife may be sharp enough to cut the rope, but it is far too blunt to fight that monster!"

MR. GANDHI: "Oh, I rely on you to keep the brute in check!"

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

and that nothing but vigorous action by the Government can avert such a catastrophe.

An enthusiastic admirer of Gandhi is the editorial writer of the Lahore *Partab*.

He endeavors to explain how the refusal of Indian cooperation would sap British control. Without such cooperation, he avers,

"The British peoples can not govern India for a single day. If the Indians do not help, they can not arrest a single person accused. The Criminal Intelligence Department—secret service or detective bureau of the Government—is run entirely by Indians.

"All political speeches in the country are reported by Indians. Those who give evidence and those who sentence are all Indians.

"It may be that the English brain is at the back of all these activities, but the arms are Indians'.

"If the arms are disabled, what can the brain do? All conspiracy cases in India are unearthed by the natives of India.

"If the Indians learn some means of earning their livelihood other than by government service, and if they do not join the police and the Army, it is impossible for the British to get all their Army and police from England. Even if they are recruited there, they will be useless here.

"The *Patwari*—village official—is an ordinary small wheel of big-government machinery.

"But he is a highly necessary official to collect revenue for the Government. If he is not available, no revenue can be collected.

"Mahatma Gandhi is alive to all these needs of the Government. He, accordingly, urges upon *Patwaris*, *Zilladars*, and *Mumberdars*—all village officials—to resign their respective posts immediately.

"As to the private life of the British people in India, they can not live in India for a single day without the cooperation of the Indians.

"If the Indians refuse to serve them, wherefrom will they import their attendants, cooks, *khansamas* (head 'boys'), *ayahs* (ladies' maids and children's nurses), and other servants, including butlers?

"They can manage in Europe without servants, but it is impossible in India.

"If *dhobis* (laundry-men) refuse to wash the clothes of the British, will the British themselves wash them?

"It is not an offense to refuse to serve an Englishman.

"Verily the prescription of Mahatma Gandhi is unique and unparalleled in the history of the world."

Writers in the British-owned and British-edited press, on the other hand, are bitter because, they say, the Gandhi movement is sowing the seeds of race-hatred. For instance, the editorialist of the Rangoon *Times* observes:

"The religious idea that becomes intertwined with politics is as dangerous as a loaded gun in a nursery. This is what the followers of Gandhi have managed to do, with a skill worthy of a better cause.

"They have given hatred a religious sanction, surely one of the most obnoxious as it is one of the most repellent ideas which ever entered a human brain.

"It is this conjunction of religion and politics which has made the Gandhi creed such a potent force for evil in the land.

"In its name riots, and strikes, and all other ugly excesses are being perpetrated, the Indian pathetically believing that by thus soiling the fair name of his country he is doing the will of a divine mind.

"No religion that is worthy of the name preaches hatred, and we are deeply mistaken if the high tenets of Hinduism do.

"Mr. Gandhi's doctrine at its source is pure, but in the course of its long meanderings it has become polluted and unclean.

THE INDIAN DANGER

—*Irish Weekly Independent* (Dublin).

"It has been forced into attachments which are revolting in their juxtaposition, and so it is producing results which can never be erased from the annals of India."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SLEEPING SHOWMAN

—*John Bull* (London).

A "TRUTHFUL TORY" SPEAKS

"DEAR ARE OUR AMERICAN COUSINS to us, very dear indeed."

That's the Tories' idea of Uncle Sam's family, if we are to believe one of them who deliberately designates himself as being "truthful."

The sore spot in this Tory mind, it seems, and also in the mind of other Britons, whatever their political coloring, is that the United States took away the trade supremacy of Britain through the American advantage of not being in the war from the outset.

We are reminded by this "Truthful Tory," a contributor to the London *Truth* that:

"During the Great War there were some 20,000,000 men under arms. For the years between 1914 and 1918 every nation in Europe, with the exception of Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavia, was withdrawn from the field of industry and absorbed in the terrible business of manslaughter.

"England, that lives by its export trade, had 5,000,000 men, not actually in the field, but under arms.

"Meanwhile there was one very rich and populous country, with almost unlimited resources of food supply and manufacture, that was not engaged in fighting.

"On the other side of the Atlantic the United States suddenly found the vast continent of South America and the wide spaces of the Far East, where Great Britain had been, to say the least, a formidable competitor, thrown open as an undisputed field for the American salesman.

"Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, China, flung wide their arms to the motors, machinery, textile, and fancy goods of America."

The Americans availed themselves fully of their opportunity to take the place of German and British traders, avers this "Truthful Tory."

At the same time he admits that nobody can blame the Americans for doing that. But before turning to the loss of markets he goes on to say, it is well to recall the dealing with war debts between the United States and Great Britain.

Looking backward he reminds us that in March 1915, the British liner *Lusitania* was sunk by the Germans, and among the lost were 133 American passengers. "Truthful Tory" adds:

"President Wilson announced that America was too proud to fight, and spent the next two years in lecturing the Germans on their inhumanity, while inviting the belligerents, between whom he intimated there was not much to choose, to make peace.

"In the spring of 1917 the Germans answered that they meant to intensify the submarine campaign, when President Wilson advised Congress to declare war, and to assist the Allies by credits, supplies, and arms.

"Now in the spring of 1917 England had spent the incredible sum of £2,000 millions on the conduct of the war by herself and her allies. France and Italy announced privately that unless they were lent the funds, they could not go on.

"England thereupon borrowed £1,000 millions from America, which were lent to France, Italy, and Belgium. Not one penny was borrowed on our own account.

"In 1922 Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, sailed for the United States to meet the American Debt Funding Commission.

"Immediately on landing, Mr. Baldwin gave his case away by announcing that he was come to pay what we had borrowed, and that it was merely a question of interest and sinking-fund.

"It was undoubtedly a very *beau geste* on the part of Mr. Baldwin; but it has saddled the British taxpayer with a tribute of over £30 millions a year."

While the British have undertaken to pay the Americans in full, this champion of Britain's case continues, Britain's European allies, France, Italy, and Belgium, to whom they passed on the loan, have "repudiated three-fourths of their liability."

He then cites Mr. Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade as making a remarkable statement before the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Looking upon the countries of the world as importers of United Kingdom manufactures, Mr. Gillett is said to have declared that the British share is declining, while that of its competitors is increasing. "Truthful Tory" credits Mr. Gillett with the further information that:

"The figures showing the percentage of trade of the leading export countries proved that in 1913 Great Britain, Germany, and the U. S. A. were about on a level, whereas by 1928 the United States had a marked superiority.

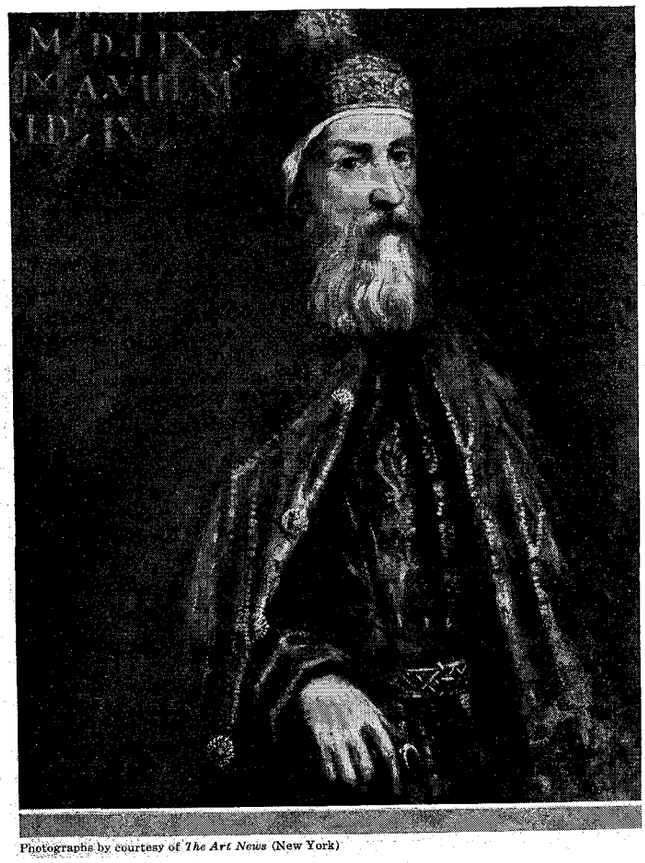
"Brazil, which is one of the most important of foreign customers, took in 1913, 24 per cent. of British imports, against 16 per cent. from America. By 1928 the position had been reversed, and Brazil took only 22 per cent. from us, against 27 per cent. of the United States.

"In 1913 Australia's percentage for our goods was 52, against 14 from America, while in 1928 Australia took 43 per cent. from us, against 24 per cent. from the United States.

"British trade with Argentina is very important, for we have invested about £500 millions in that country, the interest of which is paid by the exchange of goods. The returns, unfortunately, show that the trade is only just being maintained, for whereas in 1928 our exports to Argentina were £31 millions, in 1929 they had fallen to £29 millions.

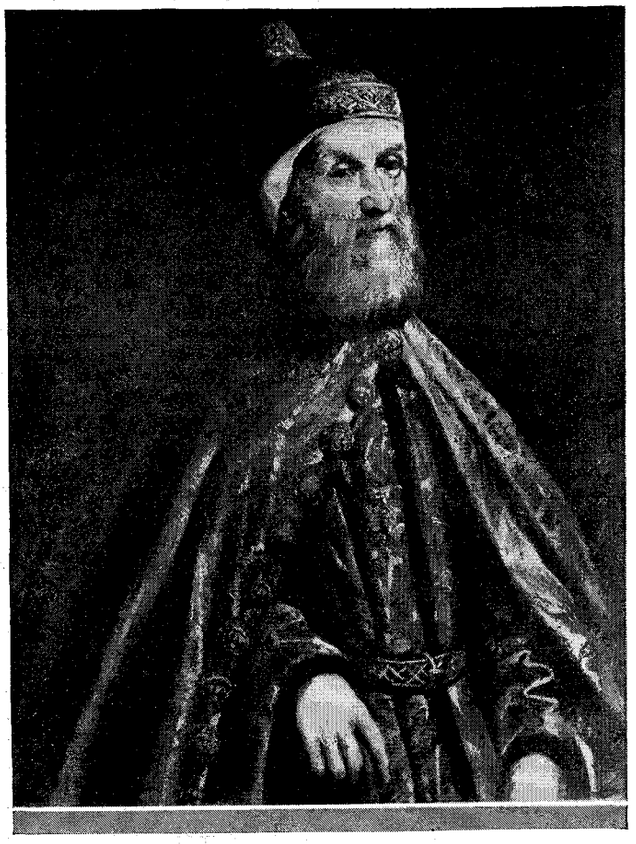
"Before the war Great Britain was the greatest exporting country in the world; that position has been filched from us by the Americans, whose exports in 1928 were computed to be half as much again as in 1922."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photographs by courtesy of *The Art News* (New York)

BEFORE—SOLD FOR $400
Attributed to the "School of Titian" in the Havemeyer sale.



AFTER—VALUED AT $150,000
Hangs in Detroit Institute of Art as Titian's "Portrait of Doge Priuri."

"OLD MASTERS LOTTERY"

DR. WILLIAM K. VALENTINER took a flier in art and gained a prize.

Detroit is the gainer in the possession of a reputed genuine Titian, worth $150,000 in exchange for $400.

But the commercial test will probably never come, for pictures of such estimated value, once lodged in a public museum, are outside commercial competition.

Yet the story of this picture is interesting, since it seems to have slipt through the hands of the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Dr. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Art Institute, bought the picture at the Havemeyer sale. It was not among those designated for the Metropolitan in the bequest of the late Mrs. Havemeyer; so the museum's director affirms.

The happy purchaser gives the story of the find to Mr. S. W. Frankel, publisher of *The Art News* (New York), which we reproduce:

"The painting was the rather crude representation of a gray-bearded old man in a Doge's dress, the head dramatically and aggressively placed, and the eyes imperious.

"In fact, the feeling and technique of the whole composition was so inferior to the work of Titian, that at the Havemeyer auction $400 was the highest bid.

"Dr. Valentiner, however, had previously been attracted to the picture, partly because the painting of the one visible hand suggested Titian's technique.

"Two other facts influenced his purchase, one that the apparent over-painting by a restorer covered something, either good or bad, and the other that the canvas had belonged to the Duchess of Berry, daughter-in-law of King Charles X of France, who at one time owned one of the finest collections in Venice.

"These were the considerations which led Dr. Valentiner to empower a dealer on 57th Street, New York, to bid as high as $4,600 for the picture. However, owing to the slight interest shown in it by the dealers and museum representatives present at the sale, the bidding stopt at $400, at which price it was sold to Dr. Valentiner."

The next step, it seems, after the purchase of the picture, was to ship it to Detroit where it could be examined by William Suhr, expert restorer for the Detroit Institute, and one of the greatest technicians in this field in the world.

Mr. Suhr set to work on the forehead and right eye, carefully removing the outer layer of paint, and was rewarded by finding beneath, in a slightly different position, another eye painted by a different hand. The story is continued by the expert:

"Before I went any further, I knew that we had found a Titian, for the moment the eye was revealed, I was wholly certain that Dr. Valentiner's suspicion was well founded. Instead of the startling imperious expression of the painting as we first saw it, here was the eye of a man of that peculiar aloofness of spirit, that intellectuality and personal dignity, which marks all of Titian's great portraits.

"As the cleaning progressed this conviction was strengthened, and the portrait emerged as an unmistakable work of the best period of the Venetian master.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"It was found that the entire position of the head had been changed.

"The face had been turned a little more squarely toward the front, the shape of the coronet on the head altered, the beard lengthened and painted as if by a stage hand or amateur and made to cover the mouth.

"In the new face which was revealed, the expression was nobler and more restrained, and the color a little more mellow. One hand, which had been covered, was partially revealed; and a dagger, added to the other hand, which was obviously an afterthought, since the hand seemed not actually to grasp it, but to lie lightly over it, was removed."

Mr. Frankel next steps in:

"It was learned that the painting had been restored or repainted more than once, for the inscription which gave the date when the sitter was made a Doge was evidently much older than the most recent painting, but had been added some time after the work of Titian was finished.

"Dr. Walter Heil, curator of European art at the Detroit Institute, used the date 1559 as a clue, and undertook the research necessary to strengthen the attribution and establish the identity of the sitter. The latter was found to be Girolomo Priuri, Doge of Venice from 1559 to 1567, and this was verified by a second picture of the same Doge, painted by Jacopo Palma, and revealing a similarity of feature.

"Dr. Valentiner is supported in his attribution by Dr. Heil, by Sir Joseph Duveen, who is enthusiastic about the discovery, and by Mr. Suhr. Mr. Suhr has a wide knowledge of the technique and feeling of the old masters, and this is constantly growing through his activities as a restorer. It was he who first cleaned 'The Man with a Flute,' another Titian discovered by Dr. Valentiner, and now in the possession of the Detroit Institute.

"Titian's portrait of Girolomo Priuri is the fifth work of the great Venetian master to be added to Detroit collections, two being in the collection of Edsel Ford, one in that of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Whitcomb, and two in the Detroit Institute of Arts."

Sir Joseph gives his imprimatur in no measured terms:

"I can not refrain from sending you a line of very sincere congratulation upon your great purchase.

"I have myself been fortunate enough to find many 'plums' in Europe during my business career, but I regard this as one of the greatest finds that has ever been made in America.

"It is an undoubted Titian of the finest quality, painted in the last years of his life.

"You are really lucky that I was in the hospital at the time, otherwise there would have been a little fight for it, altho I might not have immediately recognized its authenticity, seeing that it was so much repainted. But your expert eyes immediately detected the master's hand, and I renew my congratulations upon this great acquisition."

THE COVER—The "Poppies" on the cover form a bit of smashing color. This overflowing blue bowl, sitting on a window ledge, giving way to a vista of purple hills, is a fine contrast of warm and cool colors. The artist, Lillie Gay Torrey, painted this picture at the Domaine Royal D'Acdenne, Belgium. She was born in the Hawaiian Islands, and has traveled in Japan, China, Mexico, the United States, and Europe, and finds "the language of nature the same, expressing beautiful color everywhere." She writes:

"My work is mainly the result of inspiration or expression of impressions made upon me when seeing beautiful flowers and landscape."

THE PULITZER BLUES

NO ONE QUESTIONS THE AWARD of the Pulitzer prize to "The Green Pastures."

But other candidates nudge more or less roughly some of the remaining crowned heads.

When were prizes ever satisfactory all around?

Especially in the field of esthetics.

William Soskin of the New York *Evening Post* would prefer Ernest Hemingway to Oliver La Farge; Lewis Gannett of *The Herald Tribune* wonders "why on earth the judges gave the poetry award to the cold intellectual chiselings of Conrad Aiken's 'Selected Poems' (Scribner's), when they had Elinor Wylie's lovely 'Angels and Earthly Creatures' (Kopf)."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

HONEYMOONING IN THE SOUTHWEST

The author of "Laughing Boy," Oliver La Farge and his wife, formerly Miss Wanden Mathews.

Somebody else thinks Thomas Beer's "Mark Hanna" should have prevailed over Marquis James's "The Raven, a Biography of Sam Houston" (Bobbs-Merrill & Company); and so it goes.

Choice of "The Green Pastures," about which everybody has read, receives this comment in *The Morning Telegraph* (New York):

"The whole attitude of the public toward 'The Green Pastures' and its candidacy for the prize was summed up several weeks ago by Mr. Alexander Woollcott, who wrote:

"'"The Green Pastures" does not need the Pulitzer Prize, but, oh, how the Pulitzer Prize needs "The Green Pastures."'

"Only two other plays of the season were anywhere within striking distance of consideration for the award.

"'The Criminal Code' was advanced as one candidate, and actually it did meet the requirement for representing 'the educational value and power of the stage.' It did not, however, have the sublime and simple magic of 'The Green Pastures.'

"The other likely play was 'Berkeley Square,' the work of an American, concerning the exploits of an American citizen, and, of course, produced in New York. It had had previous production in London, however, and its scene was in London. These two facts were held to remove from possibility of choice. Apart from them, it also failed to stand with 'The Green Pastures,' point for point."

Oliver La Farge, a newcomer, needs some introduction. Thus the New York *World:*

"The Navaho Indians fascinate Oliver La Farge, author of 'Laughing Boy,' who wins the novel prize.

"He has lived with them. His complexion has become so bronzed that one might well mistake him for an Indian.

"La Farge was born in New York City, December 19, 1901,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the son of C. Grant and Florence B. Lockwood La Farge. His father is an architect; his grandfather, John La Farge, one of America's most noted artists.

"He attended St. Bernard's School, Groton School, and was graduated from Harvard *cum laude* in 1924. He has been connected with the Peabody Museum archeological expedition to Arizona, and with the Tulane University expedition to Guatemala and Mexico. He belongs to the American Anthropological Society and the Harvard Club, and is co-author with Frans Blom of 'Tribes and Temples.' September last he married Miss Wanden Mathews.

"'Laughing Boy,' which is published by the Literary Guild, is Mr. La Farge's first novel. His conception of the Navaho, exprest in the book, resembles neither the symbolic figure created by Fenimore Cooper nor the cigar-store wooden Indian. He has little use for symbolism.

"His avowed intent is to amuse. The story is like the story of a foreign land."

International Newsreel photograph

MARC CONNELLY

Who lets us graze in "The Green Pastures."

The South and Southwest made the Sam Houston book a best seller, and *The World* tells the rest of the country:

"The Cherokee strip of Oklahoma Territory provided the setting for the boyhood and youth of Marquis James. That part of Oklahoma is rich in traditions of Sam Houston, whose biography by Mr. James takes the prize in American biography.

"A son of Sam Houston, Temple Houston was the Cherokee strip's most picturesque lawyer, and a great friend of Marquis James's father. As a boy, Mr. James heard from Temple Houston brave stories of the Alamo and Sam Houston's adventures.

"Tho Mr. James was born in Springfield, Missouri, on August 29, 1891, he was reared in Enid, Oklahoma, and attended Phillips University there. Advised to become a lawyer, he began instead a newspaper career when he was twelve years old, as an apprentice on the Enid *Weekly Events*.

"He was national director of publicity for the American Legion from 1919 to 1922, and in 1923 became a member of the staff of *The American Legion Monthly*, which place he now holds. During the war he was a first lieutenant, and later a captain, and was wounded in battle in France."

The history prize goes to Charles H. Van Tyne for his "The War of Independence" (Houghton Mifflin & Company). The newspapers, according to the New York *Sun*, were more or less left out in the cold:

"There was no award for the best editorial article of the year, or for the newspaper performing the greatest public service.

"The awards for correspondence, reporting, and cartooning went to Leland Stowe of *The Herald Tribune*, Russell Owen of *The Times*, and Charles Macauley of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The only suggestion that there is a press outside New York city is the special award in reporting to W. O. Dapping of the Auburn *Citizen*."

The scholarship in music ($1,800) went to Mark Wessel of Chicago, and a similar one for art to Sidney Fischman of New York.

VICTORIAN HALOES BASHED ABOUT

HALOES ARE BEING TORN from the Victorians. But it seems that even in their day they didn't always get their haloes, especially in the diaries of some of their contemporaries.

Mary Gladstone (Mrs. Drew) was one of these iconoclasts, and Tennyson, Browning, and some others come through in no refulgent light. Her "Diaries and Letters" are just published in London, and in New York by E. P. Dutton and Company, and, says Hamilton Fyfe in the London *Daily Chronicle*, "Mary was the 'clever one' of the Gladstone family—by which I mean the family of the politician and Prime Minister." Mr. Fyfe culls such things as these—brightening the halo in some places, stripping it off in others:

"Of course, her father was, compared with other politicians, an angel of light.

"All his speeches were unanswerable.

"Upon Disraeli, his opponent, Mary poured such epithets as cynical, sneering, vulgar. He never did anything right. One can't imagine Miss Ishbel MacDonald writing in this strain about Mr. Baldwin—or even Mr. Lloyd George.

"We don't take politics as seriously as Mary's generation did.

"Even Queen Victoria was petulantly described as 'fussy' when some message from Windsor worried her Prime Minister. And not all Mary's admiration and liking for Balfour could restrain her pen when he attacked her papa.

"But he was a delightful companion, even when he and his brother played duets on two concertinas ('the Infernals,' Mary called them).

"Not so delightful was Tennyson.

"He cared little about other people's feelings. He would read his plays long past the hours of meals. He would growl out to some shy person: 'Haven't an idea who you are.'

"He might be 'uncommonly crusty with lumbago and bite your nose off,' or he might be in a good temper and say uncomfortable, 'near the wind things,' and peer into a girl's eyes to see what exact color they were, and then kiss her at bed-time. It was almost too alarming a pleasure to stay with him. At any moment he might say he didn't believe in hell!

"Ruskin was different. His manner 'gentle and chivalrous'; his talk, 'a soft and slow stream of beautiful yet unaffected words'; his laugh 'splendid.'

"And Browning, too, was given good marks in the end, tho to begin with he was sharply trounced. 'He talks everybody down with his dreadful voice, and always places his person in such disagreeable proximity with yours and puffs and blows and spits in your face.'

"Of Ellen Terry there is an exquisite picture, filling the part of *Ophelia*, 'which one had thought decidedly milk-and-water,' with 'the tenderest grace and most touching pathos.' She 'almost inspired Irving,' this acute girl critic remarks.

"From the throng of figures that drift across the scene there detach themselves Parnell ('refined, delicate face, illuminating smile, fire-darting eyes'); Oscar Wilde, mooning about 'a flabby, limp figure,' at a garden party; Margot Tennant, now the Countess of Oxford, 'perhaps the most really pretty and clever of the lot' (the Tennant sisters). 'Hair curling darkly all over her head, eyes large and deep, skin very pearly without much color, and the most bewitching mouth. She sings, draws, plays violin and piano, all with originality and charm.'"

Hero worship may not always have gone outside the family. but it was a constant domestic factor. Notice this:

"We have had a most exciting time of it lately with the House of Commons [over Schleswig-Holstein]. Last Monday I went there for five hours, and, oh, how interesting it was. I can not find words to express.

"Dizzy made a speech lasting two hours and fifty minutes. Papa spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes—and the contrast between the two!

"The first was simply full of stuff and nonsense, ungentlemanlike and really inconsistent.

"The second was splendid. They say it was his best speech, and he did look so grand and noble when he got up and spoke, now with imagination, now with calmest contempt. It is enough to say that the right honorable gentleman, opposite, member for Buckinghamshire, got a thrashing such as he truly deserved."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL SERVICE

HAIL TO HULL HOUSE

CHICAGO HAS BEEN MUCH TWITTED about its bombs, rackets, and bootleggers.

But all the world brought bouquets to its gate when Hull House held carnival on its fortieth birthday.

Hull House is probably the most famous social settlement in the world, as famous, perhaps, as Jane Addams, whose idea gave it birth. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, who spent his honeymoon there, cabled his congratulations on its birthday, and felicitations came from others of the great as well as from those who feel a personal indebtedness to the pair—Hull House and Miss Addams.

Among the many who pay tribute, let those who are closest to it and best know its work speak for the institution. Says the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"It has made South Halsted Street the path of pilgrim feet from every corner of the earth.

"Along that cosmopolitan thoroughfare, trodden by the folk of many races, typical of composite Chicago, of polyglot Chicago, men and women who were among the great minds and the great hearts of humanity have made their way as tho journeying to a shrine where they would do homage.

"Prime ministers and presidents and princes, scientists and poets, dreamers and workers—it would be an amazing roster of the famous and the worthy if there should be printed a list of the visitors to Hull House since the day when Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr brought to it their vision of service and made that vision real within its walls.

"And day by day, through those same doors by which the great have entered, have entered, too, the 'least of these My brethren' to find as ready a welcome—the under-dogs, the beaten and broken lives, the hunted and hated, the misunderstood and the misunderstanding, the baffled and bewildered.

"The heart of Hull House has offered them refuge and sympathy; the mind of Hull House has given them guidance; the hands of Hull House have been patient and strong to help. This was the vision that came to these two women, and these are the deeds in which it found fulfilment.

"Nothing human is alien to Hull House. In its domain need is the sufficient claim to recognition, and helpfulness the credentials of citizenship.

"Hull House has often taken upon itself the sins of others, and suffered in bearing them. That is part of the price of befriending humanity. It has brought upon itself misunderstanding and abuse from those who can not or will not see that the way of love and reconciliation is mightier to promote the peace and order of society than the way of force and retribution.

"There has been a blind malignancy in the attitude of some toward its work, but it has caused no faltering and no wavering, it has neither deterred nor embittered.

"Hull House has been engaged in the greatest of all adventures—the exploration of human worth, the discovery of human values beneath life's hard, repressing surface. Space will not serve to tell of its success, but there is proof abounding that it has evoked the dream of better things in many a soul, breathed into flame the spark of genius, liberated the high impulse, the hidden gift.

"Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr founded Hull House.

"They have been its heart and soul and living spirit—to this fact the more than 500 men and women who have lived and served within its walls bear testimony. They come from every part of America to gather in celebration of these forty years.

"To Hull House, its founders and its family, we pay this tribute of gratitude and admiration."

International photograph

"PATIENT AND STRONG TO HELP"

Jane Addams, of Hull House, which she founded forty years ago. She is shown here with little Barbara Navigato.

And this from the Chicago *Daily News:*

"It has been a sociological laboratory, a forum for the discussion of intricate and vital problems, an exemplar and a source of inspiration.

"It has ministered to the poor, the alien, the unfortunate, the downtrodden, regardless of nationality or color.

"It has championed and practised toleration, mutualism and good-will.

"It has interpreted the different social strata to one another.

"It has worked unremittingly for understanding and intellectual breadth and charity.

"Hull House has been a pioneer in many practical directions. It opened the first playground in the city for the children of the congested districts. It started the first open-air school for weak and undernourished little dwellers in back streets. Its experimental work has led to much sound welfare legislation.

"Tens of thousands of men and women owe to Hull House their present cultural status.

"It introduced them to the world of beauty and moral values.

"It gave them right ideals and sound ideas. It influenced beneficially their character and conduct.

"What it did in the past it continues to do to-day. Its clubs, classes, lectures, discussions, exhibits, and numerous

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

neighbourhood services reach thousands, young and old, and make for peace, justice, fraternity, and progress."

And we conclude with these few lines from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"The amazing influence of this pioneer social settlement is shown by the names of some of its alumni, those who had lived there at some time or other, and were invited to return to the party. Besides a list that is practically a social work 'Who's Who,' we find the names of Walter Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Gerard Swope, head of General Electric; Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada; Julia Lathrop, and Ramsay MacDonald.

"Miss Addams has good reason to be proud of her 'boys and girls.'"

THE VIOLINIST

By Mabel W. Phillips

I HEARD a violinist in the night
Touch bow to string and 'wake a wondrous strain,
In which were little singing breaths of rain,
The call of wild-bird stirred to instant flight;
Then as the winds redoubled in their might
It rose to grander theme; and not in vain
Was man created who could thus attain
To realms of sound, beyond the realms of sight.

I never learned whose hand awoke the chord,
Or to whose heart its meaning was addressed
In that brief hour in which its tones were born;
Only that the musician's soul was shorn
Of earthly dross and sorrows all confessed,
To make an offering worthy of the Lord.

—*The Churchman, New York.*

CHILD PICTURES OF GOD

GOD "IS A PLEASANT-LOOKING gentleman." He "is all bunk."

So two children of Protestant Sunday-schools describe God. Readers may wonder how child No. 2 got such an idea in Sunday-school.

Both are numbered among 575 Sunday-school children tested on their knowledge of religion and prayer by Dr. Angus H. MacLean, of Teachers College, Columbia University. The results were issued by the Bureau of Publications of the college, and are quoted in the press.

Most of the children tested agree with the first description quoted. Eight per cent., we read, agree with the extreme second statement.

However, the majority of the children's ideas show a striking parallel with thoughts exprest in religious literature and in church services. Many are vague and fantastic.

Others describe God as "a man with long white robes," "a powerful doctor," "a very good man," and "a young man." One child said: "God is as big as a cloud. He wears a long dress, and blackish beard." Another answered: "Mamma has a picture of God. He has hair down to His shoulders. He is old." Many of the children could not summon a mental picture of God.

To the question of "Where is God?" some answered:

"'God is away up in the sky.'
"'God is in our hearts.'
"'God is in plants and birds and trees and insects.'
"'God is in our church.'
"'God has His ear all over.'
"'God is on the cross. He is there all the time.'
"'God is not in the stores on Ninth Avenue.'"

Questioned on their authority in matters of religion, the children name the Bible, the minister, father and mother, Jesus and the angels. One says: "You have to go to heaven to find out about God." Another writes: "I wonder how people who wrote the Bible found out about God." Another answer is: "Thunder is God speaking to us." Most of the children agree that "God loves the good people and punishes bad ones." An eight-year-old is sure that "God tells our mother to punish us," and a second is of the opinion that God "loves poor people a little better."

Some answers on the meaning of prayer are: "God talks to us and tells us what to do," "God gives us what we ask for when we pray," "God hears everything we say when we pray," "Even if I get in a dark closet, He hears," "Prayer is getting down, putting your hands under your chin and praying," "Praying is like talking to mother, only I can't hear Him," "God forgives me when I do wrong if I ask Him." One says: "It is crazy to pray, because God is right there all the time."

Briefly, 40 per cent. of the children think of God as a man, with flesh and bones and beard. Fifteen per cent. mention Him simply as "a man," withholding other details. Twenty per cent. regard Him as a spirit, ghost, or fairy; 25 per cent. make some reference to His kindness and goodness, and 12 per cent. show a consciousness of His power. Two per cent. think of Him as "nature," and one child knows He has a head, but nothing more. Jesus is described as a doctor, God's son, God's brother, magic "big man up in heaven" and "the man who made the snow."

These are diverse conceptions of God's work:

"'The people in the Mississippi flood were bad, so God sent the flood.'
"'God sends rain and snow.'
"'God gets even with people by having things happen to them.'
"'God sends babies.'
"'God watches and writes down everything we do.'"

Among the things God wants people to do, the children say, are obeying mother, helping old people, fighting for our country, never going to war to kill people, being good in church, being kind to animals, helping mother mind the baby, giving pennies to poor people, getting a good report card, and playing fair.

The hereafter is exprest in many ways, some believing that at life's end "an angel comes and gets you," others that "He takes our souls to heaven," still others that "God may send a flood and destroy everything."

Many of the children think the world will continue forever as at present. A few have visions of a Kingdom of God on earth, and a few deny the possibility of a second coming. The dominant note is belief that God takes the souls of the righteous to heaven.

What does Dr. MacLean himself think of these replies?

He reports that most of the Sunday-school teaching is dogmatic, and that children are not encouraged to ask questions on lessons learned from the Bible stories.

"No distinction," he says, "is made between the historic Jesus and the legendary Christ. There is not even a hint of the difficulties Biblical scholars have encountered in the study of records. Nowhere in elementary texts have children been frankly told of the actual controversial nature of theology." He finds "no evidence of a consciousness that children need to develop thought habits to this end," which "means that children are not being prepared to meet religious difficulties through reliance upon personal judgment, any more than they are provided with an adequate system of thought."

As the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* sees it, "the vagueness of child-mind pictures of the Almighty is only an analog of the vagueness of the mental pictures of grown-ups, in this as in other ages. When precision is attained by reasoning adults, it may be transmitted to youngsters, and not before."

But in the opinion of the Hartford *Courant*, "it is not reasonable to presume that children should be able to give a unanimous definition of God. It would be an audacious adult who would attempt to state his concept of the Deity. Despite Dr. MacLean's conclusions, we prefer to believe that the answers of the children prove nothing save the complexity of the subject."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IS THIS A RETURN OF CAMPUS PIETY?

STUDENTS AT AMHERST COLLEGE have protested against the discontinuance of courses in Biblical literature and the dismissal of the professor, the Rev. Dr. James G. Gilkey.

The protest came after the announcement by President Pease that, owing to financial reasons and the fact that Dr. Gilkey was not a resident professor, all courses taught by him in religion would be discontinued next fall.

Peculiarly enough, we read, the undergraduates went on record almost unanimously against compulsory chapel.

Does it mean that the Amherst students are pious or that Biblical literature is a "cinch"?

The returns of questionnaires handed out to the undergraduates enrolled in the Biblical literature course, we read in press reports, reveal that the students want both the continuance of the course and the retention of Dr. Gilkey, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Gilkey has held the chair since 1923, and is a well-known college preacher and an author of several religious works.

Ninety-five per cent. of the students exprest the opinion that the advanced Biblical literature course should be continued in order to give additional religious opportunity to those who desire it. The continuance of the first-year course in religion is favored by 94 per cent., and of the two last-year courses by 85 per cent. The same figures favor their continuance under the present instructor. Only six men feel that Sunday chapel in Amherst offers an adequate opportunity for religious experience. Only one man would attend if the courses were given without credit.

Keystone View Company

HE MAKES RELIGION POPULAR

Dr. James G. Gilkey, well-known college preacher, whose classes in Biblical literature at Amherst College want his course retained.

Discount it as one may, observes the Schenectady *Union-Star*, "the action stands. It may signify that Biblical literature is a 'snap' course which lazy students elect; or it may signify that this is 'just another questionnaire,' and that the professor is personally popular."

"Underlying it, however, is a sense that Biblical instruction is part of the curriculum that 'belongs' in a New England college of the size and character of Amherst; that the religious element is part of normal human experience.

"There are serious-minded men in the colleges.

"All the time of all students is not taken up with parties and girls and athletics; other things than drink have a place on the campus; believers in well-rounded education still adhere to the idea that philosophy and religion and kindred subjects have their place in the curriculum along with the physical sciences."

Rather at a loss to understand the action of the college authorities, the Hartford *Times* says, "one is inclined to feel that the reaction of the students is a healthier sign of interest and religious inquiry than the negative and minimizing policy of the trustees."

However, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that—

"The outsider must view these incidents with reserve.

"The latest development does not necessarily imply a return of the college piety characteristic of the last century. The difference between attending religious services and attending classes in Biblical literature lies in the fact that the latter counts in credits for graduation.

"It should be observed, however, that in many men's institutions, where similar courses are optional, they attract a fair share of response.

"It may be due to an inspiring instructor gifted with bringing out the Bible's great appeal to the scholarly man, or it may be due to the reputation for a 'cinch' course."

REALLY FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

"FOR CHRISTIANS, or intending Christians, only!" That sign is not actually put up over historic Grace Episcopal Church in New York, but it conveys the meaning of the new rules formulated by the rector, Dr. W. Russell Bowie, for all couples who go there to be married.

He has adventured upon a new effort to promote marital happiness and permanence, and to inculcate the Christian view that marriage is a sacrament, as against the tendency in certain high places that it is merely a temporary physical union, to be broken at will and without spiritual danger.

It is another stand against divorce.

Before Dr. Bowie will marry a couple, both must sign the following pledge, as it is quoted in the metropolitan press:

"We express our purpose to enter into a lifelong union of mutual faithfulness and devotion.

"We recognize that marriage can be permanently happy and enriching only through the cultivation of those qualities of self-control, forbearance, and unselfish love, which religious ideals can help to create.

"And therefore, for our own sakes and for the sake of the home which we hope to establish, we will seek to associate ourselves for worship and fellowship with some Christian church in the community where we reside."

In addition, the couple must confer with the minister at least a day before the ceremony, and produce their license at that time. If the applicants reside outside of New York, the clergyman performing the ceremony will ask their preference, and send to the minister of that church their names and addresses.

The relationship of the minister to the wedding, says Dr. Bowie, must be "more than simply an official act."

The venture is heartily recommended to all clergymen by Henry Goddard Leach, editor of *The Forum*, and the Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, secretary of the Conference of Younger Churchmen, who have been studying the problem of marriage and the home for more than a year. They regard it as "a most intelligent and far-sighted contribution to the task of solving this serious problem."

However, some of Dr. Bowie's fellow ministers in New York, tho they commend his motive, place little reliance on rules and pledges, and *The Times-Dispatch* of Richmond, an old friend of Dr. Bowie, who was formerly rector of historic St. Paul's Church, that city, says that many men and women who desire a religious ceremony—prized alike by believer and non-believer—"will hesitate to bind themselves to a life of hypocrisy, even for the satisfaction of having been wed in a religious ceremony."

"It has been pretty well demonstrated that agreements made when marriage ceremonies are performed are no assurance of successful marriages," observes the *Knickerbocker Press* skeptically. "Those who insist on making reckless marriages can not be deterred by agreements, nor can they be kept together by pledges made before they were married. Those who are rightly mated need no agreements to compel them to keep the union permanent."

But, in the view of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "some sort of sanction is evidently necessary to keep alive vows that the law does not enforce."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

WE devote the page this week to a selection from the poems of John Masefield, England's new Poet Laureate. The choice is made from the 1930 collected edition published by the Macmillan Company, New York, to whom our thanks are due for permission to reprint. Masefield is essentially the poet with a long stride, but our space compels us to confine ourselves to his shorter works, hence many favorites may be missed:

FROM "Salt Water Ballads."

MOTHER CAREY

(As Told Me by the Bo'sun)

Mother Carey? She's the mother o' the witches
'N' all *them* sort o' rips;
She's a fine gell to look at, but the hitch is,
She's a sight too fond of ships.
She lives upon a iceberg to the norred,
'N' her man he's Davy Jones,
'N' she combs the weeds upon her forred
With pore drowned sailor's bones.

She's the mother o' the wrecks, 'n' the mother
Of all big winds as blows;
She's up to some devilry or other
When it storms, or sleets, or snows.
The noise of the wind's her screamin',
"I'm arter a plump, young, fine,
Brass-buttoned, beefy-ribbed young seam'n
So as me 'n' my mate kin dine."

She's a hungry old rip 'n' a cruel
For sailor-men like we,
She's give a many mariners the gruel
'N' a long sleep under the sea.
She's the blood o' many a crew upon her
'N' the bones of many a wreck,
'N' she's barnacles a-growin' on her
'N' shark's teeth around her neck.

I ain't never had no schoolin'
Nor read no books like you,
But I knows 't ain't healthy to be foolin'
With that there gristly two.
You're young, you thinks, 'n' you're lairy,
But if you're to make old bones,
Steer clear, I says, o' Mother Carey,
'N' that there Davy Jones.

FROM "The Everlasting Mercy" (final stanzas):

How swift the summer goes,
Forget-me-not, pink, rose.
The young grass when I started
And now the hay is carted,
And now my song is ended,
And all the summer splended;
The blackbird's second brood
Routs beech leaves in the wood;
The pink and rose have speeded,
Forget-me-not has seeded.
Only the winds that blew,
The rain that makes things new,
The earth that hides things old,
And blessings manifold.

O lovely lily clean,
O lily springing green,
O lily bursting white,
Dear lily of delight,
Spring in my heart agen
That I may flower to men.

FROM "Miscellaneous Poems":

TRUTH

Man with his burning soul
Has but an hour of breath
To build a ship of Truth
In which his soul may sail,
Sail on the sea of death.
For death takes toll
Of beauty, courage, youth,
Of all but Truth.

Life's city ways are dark,
Men mutter by; the wells
Of the great waters moan.
O death, O sea, O tide,
The waters moan like bells.
No light, no mark,
The soul goes out alone
On seas unknown.

Stripped of all purple robes,
Stripped of all golden lies,
I will not be afraid.
Truth will preserve through death;
Perhaps the stars will rise,
The stars like globes.
The ship my striving made
May see night fade.

FROM "Miscellaneous Poems":

LONDON TOWN

Oh London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,
And London ale is right ale, and brisk's the London air,
And busily goes the world there, but crafty grows the mind,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

Then hey for croft and hop-yard, and hill, and field, and pond,
With Bredon Hill before me and Malvern Hill beyond.
The hawthorn white i' the hedgerow, and all the spring's attire
In the comely land of Teme and Lugg, and Clent, and Clee, and Wyre.

Oh London girls are brave girls, in silk and cloth o' gold,
And London shops are rare shops where gallant things are sold,
And bonnily clinks the gold there, but drowsily blinks the eye,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry by.

Then, hey for covert and woodland, and ash and elm and oak,
Tewkesbury inns, and Malvern roofs, and Worcester chimney smoke.
The apple trees in the orchard, the cattle in the byre,
And all the land from Ludlow town to Bredon church's spire.

Oh London tunes are new tunes, and London books are wise,
And London plays are rare plays, and fine to country eyes,
But wretchedly fare the most there and merrily fare the few.
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry through.

So hey for the road, the west road, by mill and forge and fold,
Scent of the fern and song of the lark by brook, and field, and wold,
To the comely folk at the hearth-stone and the talk beside the fire,
In the hearty land, where I was bred, my land of heart's desire.

FROM "Sonnets and Other Poems":

From "August, 1914."

* * * * * * * * *

These homes, this valley spread below me here,
The rooks, the tilted stacks, the beasts in pen,
Have been the heartfelt things, past-speaking dear
To unknown generations of dead men,

Who, century after century, held these farms,
And, looking out to watch the changing sky,
Heard, as we hear, the rumours and alarms
Of war at hand and danger pressing nigh.

And knew, as we know, that the message meant
The breaking off of ties, the loss of friends,
Death, like a miser getting in his rent,
And no new stones laid where the trackway ends

The harvest not yet won, the empty bin,
The friendly horses taken from the stalls,
The fallow on the hill not yet brought in,
The cracks unplastered in the leaking walls.

Yet heard the news, and went discouraged home,
And brooded by the fire with heavy mind,
With such dumb loving of the Berkshire loam
As breaks the dumb hearts of the English kind,

Then sadly rose and left the well-loved Downs,
And so by ship to sea, and knew no more
The fields of home, the byres, the market towns,
Nor the dear outline of the English shore,

But knew the misery of the soaking trench,
The freezing in the rigging, the despair
In the revolting second of the wrench
When the blind soul is flung upon the air,

And died (uncouthly, most) in foreign lands
For some idea but dimly understood
Of an English city never built by hands
Which love of England prompted and made good

* * * * * * * * *

FROM "Midsummer Night":

ON GROWING OLD

Be with me Beauty for the fire is dying,
My dog and I are old, too old for roving,
Man, whose young passion sets the spindrift flying
Is soon too lame to march, too cold for loving.

I take the book and gather to the fire,
Turning old yellow leaves; minute by minute,
The clock ticks to my heart; a withered wire
Moves a thin ghost of music in the spinet.

I cannot sail your seas, I cannot wander,
Your cornland, nor your hill-land nor your valleys,
Ever again, nor share the battle yonder
Where the young knight the broken squadron rallies.

Only stay quiet while my mind remembers
The beauty of fire from the beauty of embers

Beauty, have pity, for the strong have power
The rich their wealth, the beautiful their grace
Summer of man its sunlight and its flower
Spring time of man all April in a face.

Only, as in the jostling in the Strand,
Where the mob thrusts or loiters or is loud
The beggar with the saucer in his hand
Asks only a penny from the passing crowd,

So, from this glittering world with all its fashion
Its fire and play of men, its stir, its march,
Let me have wisdom, Beauty, wisdom and passion,
Bread to the soul, rain where the summers parch

Give me but these, and though the darkness close
Even the night will blossom as the rose.

FROM "Midsummer Night":

BEAUTY

When soul's companion fails,
When flesh (that neighed once) ails,
When body shortens sails,

O soul, break through the netting
Of failing and forgetting,
See clearer for sun-setting;

See clearer, and be cheerly,
See thou the image clearly,
Love thou the image dearly.

For out of love and seeing
Beauty herself has being,
Beauty our queen;
Who with calm spirit guards us
And with dear love rewards us
In courts forever green.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Missouri

PACKARD

LUXURIOUS TRANSPORTATION

The Packard Standard Eight Sedan, while smaller than the more costly Packard Custom and De Luxe models, is still a large and roomy car—and abundantly powerful.

It embodies every Packard engineering improvement—the refined straight-eight motor with four-speed transmission, the perfected shatter-proof glass, the advanced braking system. It includes all of the incidental comforts and conveniences—the little niceties which add the extra touch of luxury to all Packard cars.

The Grandees who ruled the West Indies in the 17th century sailed for their Caribbean empires in the ornate and luxurious galleons of old Spain

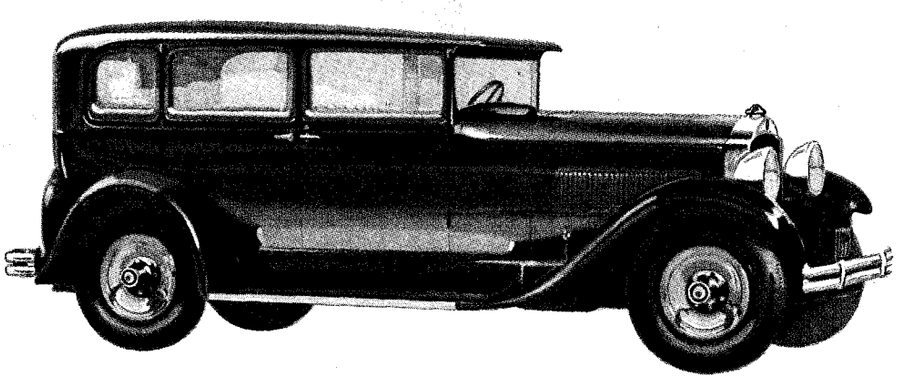
* * *

In characteristic beauty, brilliant performance and restful comfort the Standard Eight Sedan is a most worthy member of a distinguished family of fine cars.

And it costs no more to own a distinguished Packard Standard Eight Sedan, factory-priced at $2485, than any other car of like size—no matter what the first cost. Operating expenses are no greater in the aggregate—and the difference in original price is completely offset by the longer period the Packard owner gladly keeps his car.

If you drive a lower-priced but Packard-sized car and turn it in every two years or so, you are missing the luxury and distinction of Packard transportation—and at no saving in expense. In other words, you are paying for a Packard. Why not own one?

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Beauty of line and mechanical excellence

BEAUTY has been built into the graceful, flowing lines of the new Ford and there is an appealing charm in its fresh and varied harmony of color. Yet more distinctive even than this beauty of line and color is its alert and sprightly performance. Throughout, it has been designed and made to give you many thousands of miles of faithful, uninterrupted service. « « «

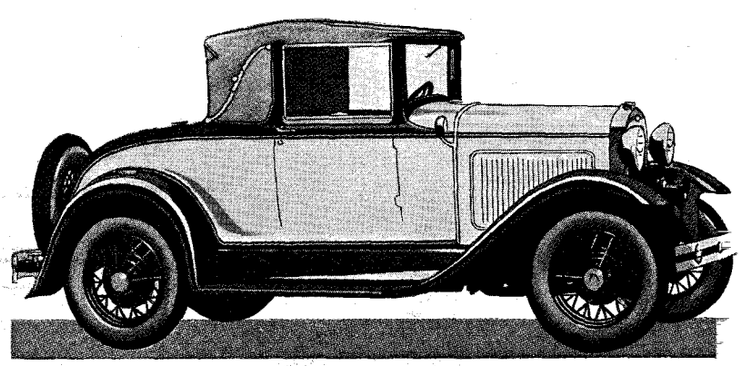
Value far above the price is represented by the Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield, Rustless Steel four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, five steel-spoke wheels, large number of ball and roller bearings, and the extensive use of fine steel forgings instead of castings or stampings.

Additional factors in the good performance and reliability of the new Ford are the aluminum pistons, torque-tube drive, chrome silicon alloy valves, chrome alloy transmission gears and shafts three-quarter floating rear axle, and the simplicity of the ignition, cooling, lubrication and fuel systems.

Unusual accuracy in manufacturing is another reason for the efficiency and economy of the Ford car. « «

Ford

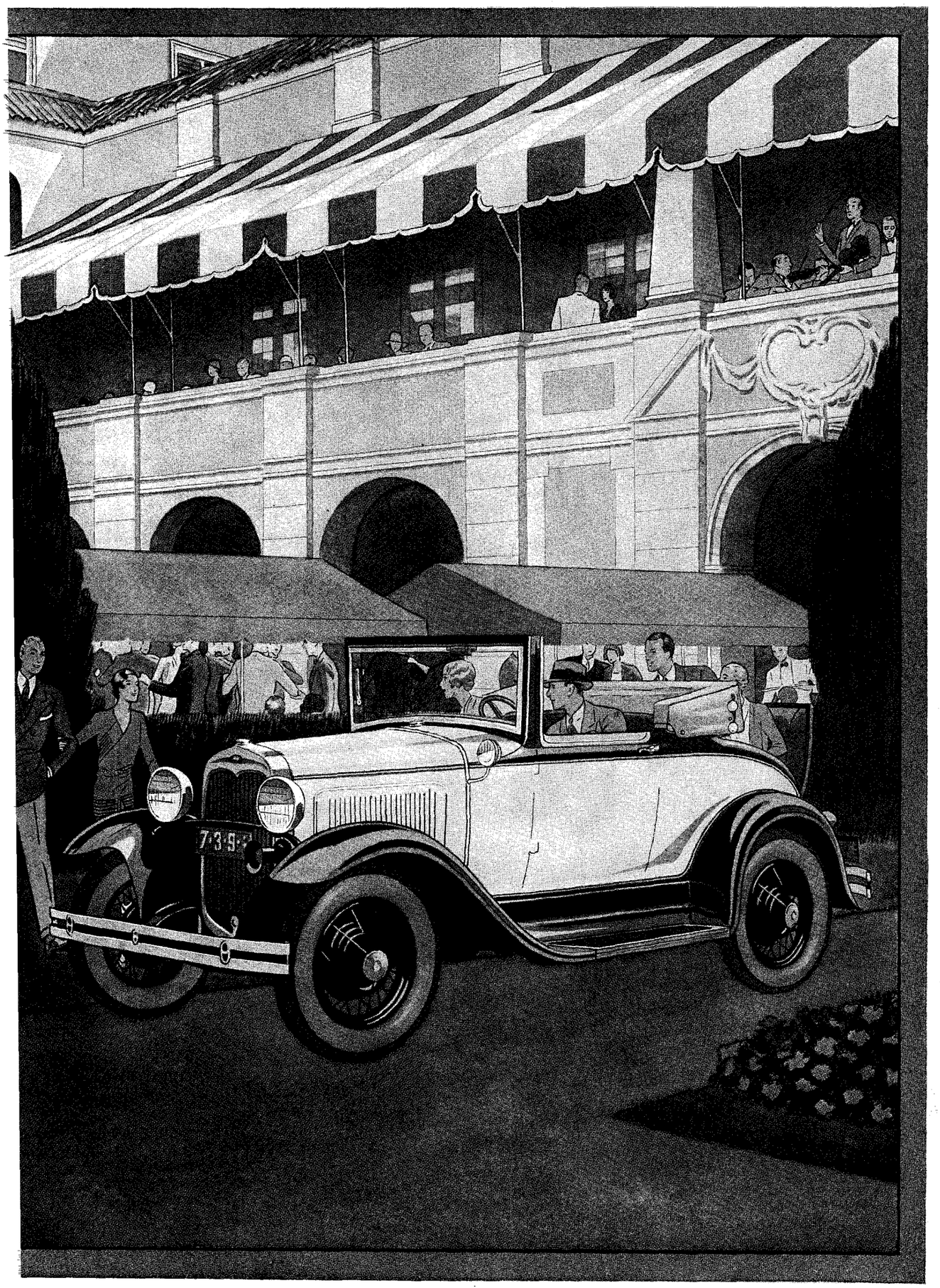
FORD MOTOR COMPANY



THE NEW FORD CABRIOLET, WITH TOP UP

The new Ford Cabriolet is a splendid car for all the year—for every changing mood of mind and weather. On clear, brisk days, the blue sky overhead, you can enjoy the airy freedom of a roadster. When dark clouds come, it takes but a few moments to raise the top and command the snug comfort of a coupe

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NEW FORD CABRIOLET, WITH TOP DOWN

ceful, flowing lines of the new Ford Cabriolet are given added charm by , and attractive colors. Cowl lights and rumble seat are standard equip- The head lamps, radiator shell, cowl finish strip, hub caps, radiator d other exterior metal parts are made of bright, enduring Rustless Steel.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Record their graduation with your gift . .

FILMO

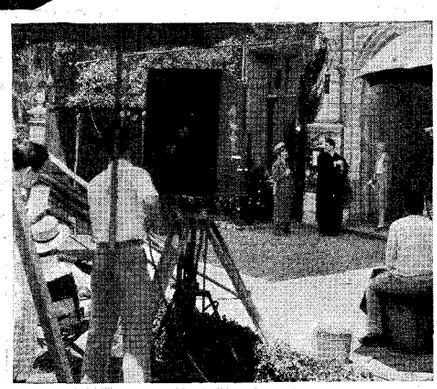
FINEST OF PERSONAL MOVIE CAMERAS

Filmo 70-D, "Master of all personal movie cameras." Seven film speeds, three-lens turret, variable viewfinder. $245 and up in Sesamee-locked Mayfair case. Other Filmos from $120 up. Filmo Projectors, $198 and up.

IN cap and gown your boy or girl takes the first important step in life. What will be more appreciated than a record of commencement in living moving pictures which you have taken with Filmo, the personal movie camera, your graduation gift to your son or daughter—a truly fine gift.

And as Filmo catches in graphic action that last great day at school, so will it record for the future that lies before the young graduate—the wedding, the children, travels, sports, and vacations. In years to come, your gift will have accurately preserved those memories of which the fullness of life is made.

And to give Filmo is to give something intrinsically fine. For it is watch-like in its operation, and of enduring stamina, made by Bell & Howell, who for 23 years have made the professional cameras used by the major film producers of the world . . . the cameras which filmed Paramount's famous musical romance of the campus, "Sweetie," and scores of other first run movies.



Scene from Paramount's campus musical romance, "Sweetie" starring Nancy Carroll, Jack Oakie, William Austin, being photographed with Bell & Howell studio cameras silenced for sound.

Filmo's operation is simplicity itself. Just look through the viewfinder, press the button, and "what you see, you get." Equip Filmo with a speed lens and simple Kodacolor filters and you are ready to make movies in full natural colors. Ask your dealer for a demonstration, or write today for literature

All Filmos use 50 or 100 foot films

For black and white pictures, Filmo cameras use Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.) in the yellow box—both regular and panchromatic—obtainable at practically all dealers' handling cameras and supplies. Filmo cameras and Filmo projectors are adaptable, under license from Eastman Kodak Company, for use of Kodacolor film for home movies in full color. Cost of film covers developing and return postpaid, within the country where processed, ready to show at home or anywhere with Filmo Projector.

BELL & HOWELL CO., DEPT. Q, 1841 LARCHMONT AVE., CHICAGO
New York · Hollywood · London (B. & H. Co., Ltd.) · Established 1907

BELL & HOWELL

Filmo

PROFESSIONAL RESULTS WITH AMATEUR EASE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

MAN'S MARTYRDOM TO MACHINERY

MACHINES ARE BUILT SOLELY TO TURN out the best product in the greatest quantity at the least expense.

No objection to this; but should not ease and convenience of operation, from the worker's standpoint, also be considered?

That it has received scant attention hitherto, is the opinion of L. E. Jermy, managing editor of *Machine Design* (Cleveland), who contributes to his magazine an article on this subject. Mr. Jermy believes that it will shortly assume importance of the first rate in the manufacturing world. He writes:

"It is a curious fact that during the past decade practically every influence in the economic life of the nation—with the notable exception of the design profession—has contributed something openly and definitely calculated to glorify the American industrial worker.

"The man in the factory now is recognized as an important factor in the economic structure of the nation.

"His welfare, in the shop and in the home, is considered essential to national prosperity. For this reason, his needs are viewed with more concern than ever before.

"If it is good business for financiers, employers, economists and management in general to advance the well-being of workers, why should it not be good business for the designers of industrial machinery to do likewise?

"Members of the engineering profession will reply that in creating machines, they already have contributed handsomely to the higher standards of living enjoyed by workmen. This is true, but it must be admitted that these benefits have come as a by-product of the profession's desire to increase the efficiency of machines, rather than from its avowed intention to assist the operators of machinery.

"If we read the signs of the times correctly, we detect a growing resentment against the 'machine age' and what it implies.

"Many critics are asking, as did John Gibson in an English periodical, 'Does the scientist take the worker into account when he designs his mechanisms?'

"And many reply, as he replied, 'Apparently not—apparently the human factor never enters his head.'

"Therefore, if for no other reason than to help the critics of machinery to better understand the view-point of designers, would it not be good business for the profession to consider the operator's welfare when creating machines?

"Let us determine what would happen, if in design, more emphasis were placed on the human element and less on the factor of mechanical efficiency. At the outset, engineers would be obliged to study their machines more intelligently from the view-point of the operator. This would bring them into contact with problems such as convenience of operation, adjustment, lubrication and repair; elimination of avoidable noise and vibration; reduction of machine hazards; alleviation of monotonous duties, such as hand-feeding; and perhaps with many other problems of similar nature.

"This avenue of investigation will lead to unexpected opportunities for the improvement of machinery.

"Take, for example, the item of convenience in operation.

"Of course engineers have tried to group levers, valves and other control devices so that the worker may use the machine more efficiently, but in few cases have thorough studies been made to ascertain what grouping would contribute most to the operator's comfort.

"Locomotive engineers sit on a padded box, in a position that is anything but comfortable. Until recently the majority of enginemen had to throw the reverse lever by hand, and in many cases it was necessary to enlist the aid of the fireman before the heavy bar would budge.

"This situation assumed a stage of serious aggravation before locomotive designers eventually came to the rescue with modern power-operated reverse gear.

"When electric locomotives came into use, the engineers were given a comfortable seat in the cab, with better vision of the track and more security from the weather.

"But the steam locomotive driver still exposes his right cheek to the wintry blasts while his left cheek glows from the heat of the boiler, sits in a twisted position on a square box, and reaches arm's length for his controlling valves and levers. Opportunity awaits the designer, who, ignoring tradition, will arrange a locomotive cab so that the engineer can enjoy comforts at least comparable to those of the motorman of a subway train, if not to those of the average automobile driver.

"Another source of inconvenience is the indifference of some designers to the desirability of detailing a machine so that its adjustment or repair involves as little trouble as possible.

"Less than a month ago, the head of a company which buys hundreds of thousands of dollars of machinery annually complained that he had a machine in his plant which required forty

Photograph by Brown Brothers

BAKED ON ONE SIDE, FROZEN ON THE OTHER

different wrenches for adjustment and repair. The designer could have reduced this number to ten or less had he been more deeply interested in the problems of the user.

"Simplification of design to facilitate adjustment and repair offers a fertile field for investigation. Engineers responsible for the creation of complicated machinery can well afford to spend a few hours occasionally watching workmen tearing down and rebuilding mechanical equipment."

Many purchasers of industrial machinery, we are told, declare that they are not satisfied with the lubrication on most mechanical equipment. One operating official writes:

"'While attending the Cleveland show last fall, I noticed a number of machines on which it would take the operator half an hour to fill all the oil holes. I would hesitate to purchase machines of this type.

"'We purchased a machine that has 146 holes, all lubricated from a central high-pressure unit, and it takes only two minutes to oil all the bearings on the machine.'

"We predict that before long users of machinery will place consideration of the human element on a par with efficiency in evaluating the merits of lubricating devices.

"Here, again, is an opportunity for designers to look at the problem from the standpoint of the worker.

"Hand-oiling of many types of machinery still is a hazardous occupation. It has cost thousands of human lives."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—XVI

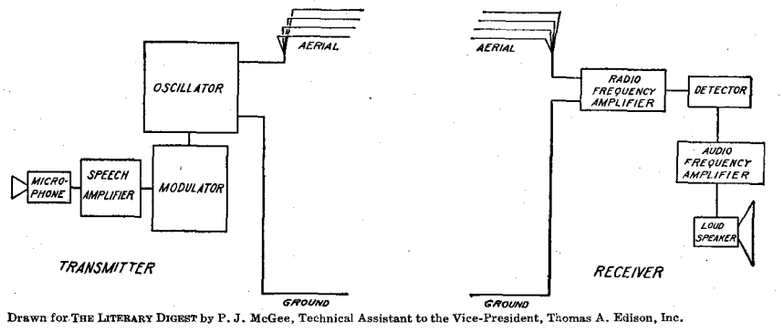
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: RADIO

RADIO HAS PROBABLY EARNED this "common" title in shorter time than any other device in our homes.

Yet its principles have been familiar to scientists for years.

Long before Marconi sent his first successful message across the Atlantic, experimenters had tried to transmit electric waves through the ether. Step by step they learned how radio works, until to-day any lad with an old-fashioned crystal set may enjoy this newest of common things. For, as every one knows, radio is as common as the ether, and, like the ether, is always present with us everywhere.

In telling the story of "How Radio Works" (Dial Press, New York), Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., radio editor of the New York *Times*, says that in 1867 "James Clerk Maxwell of the University of Edinburgh outlined theoretically and predicted the action of ethereal waves." The author goes on to tell us:



Drawn for THE LITERARY DIGEST by P. J. McGee, Technical Assistant to the Vice-President, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

HOW THE RADIO MESSAGE TRAVELS

"On the evening of November 22, 1875, Thomas A. Edison observed a peculiar scintillating spark in one of his experiments with an electromagnet, and after study he proposed the name, 'etheric force' for the phenomenon.

"Edison apparently did not think much of 'etheric force,' because he did not apply for a patent on his discovery.

"Destiny was saving wireless to be introduced by some one else.

"The gods of science tried to attract Edison in a radio-way again in 1880 while he was experimenting with incandescent lamps and discovered the phenomenon called the 'Edison Effect,' fundamental to every radio tube detector to-day.

"Edison continued his experiments, and invented the electric light, but he did not perfect the vacuum-tube and the amplifier, despite the fact that he had uncovered the basic principle.

"Nothing more of consequence was done until 1886, when Heinrich Hertz, a physicist of Karlsruhe, Germany, confirmed Maxwell's theory. He succeeded in showing by means of exact experiments that the ether would transmit the so-called 'electromagnetic waves.' His next step was the discovery that the waves had the power of traveling to a distance, even tho objects, such as partitions, were between the source of transmission and the resonator coil or detector.

"The next important step was in 1890, when Professor Edouard Branly of Paris discovered that a short glass tube, loosely filled with fine metal filings, and normally a poor conductor of electricity because of the high resistance, could be a good conductor under the stress of Hertzian waves. Branly called his device a 'coherer.' The Branly method was a more certain and a more sensitive way of detecting signals than was the simple coil used by Hertz."

The author goes on to explain Marconi's magic as follows:

"Ethereal radiations are like other types of waves, including heat, light, water, and sound, in that they are produced in a medium which will vibrate or oscillate when disturbed.

"All waves are vibratory motion.

"The water-wave analogy is a good one to explain the action and formation of radio waves, because it is much easier to understand things that can be seen.

"Picture a pond of smooth water as the smooth ether of space.

"When a stone is thrown in the water, it starts a series of ripples, which spread in all directions at a speed of a few inches a second. If there are pieces of wood floating within the range of the waves, they bob up and down as the waves strike them. These bits of floating material may be likened to receiving sets, because both intercept the waves and are affected by wave motion.

"A cricket will stir up sound-waves. However, to produce radio waves it is necessary to have an electrical circuit carrying a vibrating, or, to use the electrical term, an alternating current capable of setting the ether in motion. A condenser, two or more sheets of metal, separated by insulating material called the 'dielectric,' serves as the basis for putting radio into action, just as a match will start a fire. One of the metallic plates requires a positive charge of electricity and the other plate a negative charge. These two plates are connected by a conducting wire, and a discharge takes place, giving rise to radio-frequency currents or ether waves.

"The aerial and the ground form the enormous condenser. The aerial acts as one metallic plate and the ground as the other plate, with the air between serving as the insulating material. When connected with the transmitting apparatus, this big condenser receives an electric charge which it quickly discharges, setting the ether in vibration, and the effect created is similar to that of a stone striking the water.

"Behind all this is the microphone in the studio, which picks up the music and sends it in the form of electric current over the wires to the apparatus room, where amplifier tubes give it increased strength, modulator tubes vary the current in accordance with sound vibrations, and power tubes give it impetus, which sends radio-frequency currents into aerial wires. Then the large condenser formed by the aerial and the ground gets into action, and the waves shoot out in all directions at the speed of sunlight.

"When a Hertzian wave strikes an antenna in tune with its particular wave-length, a current corresponding to the transmitter's current, but of decreased intensity, is induced in the wire. The receiving instruments put the auditor in tune with the incoming waves; that is, by varying the amount of wire on the coils and the capacity of the condensers, the wave-length, or frequency, of the receiver is made most responsive to the wave-length of a particular broadcasting station.

"The receiver and transmitter are then said to be in resonance, or in tune.

"It is interesting to note at this point that the human ear can not hear all frequencies. Those below 10,000 cycles are known as 'audio frequencies,' because they are normally audible to the human ear. All frequencies above 10,000 cycles are termed 'radio frequencies.' It is the duty of the detector to convert or rectify the incoming high-frequency wave to a frequency low enough to actuate the phones and produce sound audible to the ear."

SELF-LIGHTING ELECTRIC-LAMPS

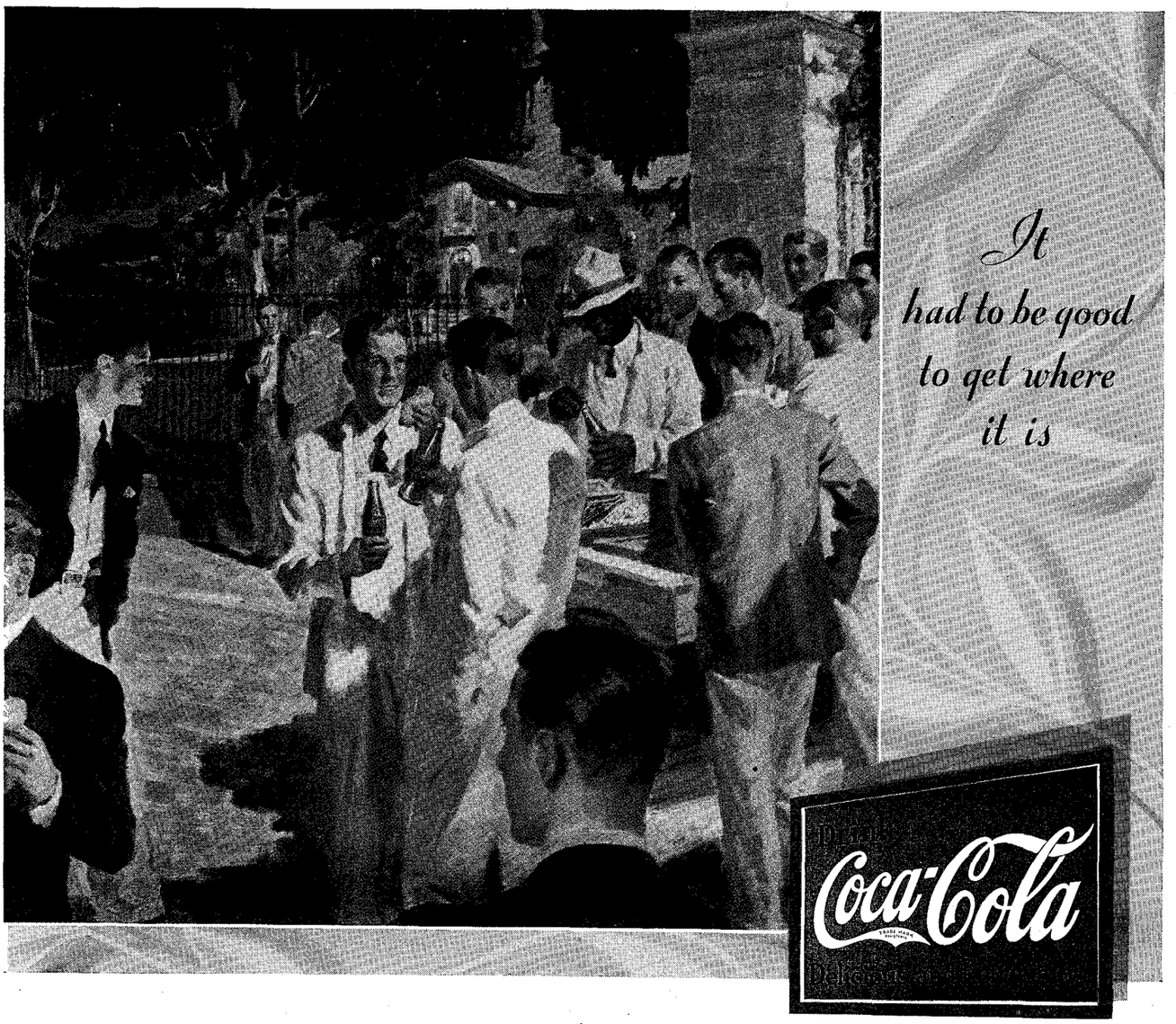
NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED incandescent lamps automatically flash into service when darkness descends over Schenectady, either because of the approach of night or of a heavy storm.

The lamps, we are told by Guy Bartlett of the General Electric Company's news bureau, in a recent press bulletin (Schenectady), are in a large sign on one of the laboratory buildings of the Company, and they follow the whims of a photoelectric tube—an electric eye, sensitive to even the slightest change in the intensity of light. We read:

"Thirty-six kilowatts of electrical energy are consumed by the large number of lamps in the sign, and yet they are all turned on simultaneously by a change of a millionth of an ampere in the current supplied to the photoelectric tube. The sign could, of course, be operated automatically by means of a time switch, but such a switch lacks flexibility. The switch operates at a predetermined time, whatever the light conditions may be; the tube operates according to light conditions, whatever the time may be.

"In this installation a time clock has been connected with the photoelectric control so as to turn off the sign at midnight, and to put the photoelectric tube back into control at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. The tube then has control of the sign throughout the day, and, should it become dark enough at any time, the sign will be turned on."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



At Princeton they call it "Poler's Recess" —but it means *the pause that refreshes*

NIGHTS when everybody is studying for examinations, the 9-o'clock bell of Old Nassau signals "Poler's recess." Study stops, and for a few minutes the quiet campus breaks into noisy, happy activity. Favorite fountains on Nassau Street fill with groups—to relax in good fellowship, to *pause and refresh themselves* with ice-cold Coca-Cola. Then back to study with a fresh start.

Other nights throughout the year there's another traditional break in routine—visits to the "jiggerman" at the gate with his cart of bacon buns and ice-cold Coca-Cola. » » »Thus does the world outside learn from happy youth how to enjoy *the pause that refreshes.* That tingling, delicious taste and cool after-sense of refreshment make Coca-Cola the favorite drink everywhere.

THE BEST SERVED DRINK IN THE WORLD

A pure drink of natural flavors served ice-cold in its own glass and in its own bottle: The crystal-thin Coca-Cola glass that represents the best in soda fountain service. The distinctive Coca-Cola bottle you can always identify; it is sterilized, filled and sealed air-tight without the touch of human hands, insuring purity and wholesomeness.

LISTEN IN—Grantland Rice—Famous Sports Champions—Coca-Cola Orchestra—Wed. 10:30 to 11 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time.—Coast to Coast NBC Network

The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NINE MILLION A DAY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

P. & A. photograph

IN THE TRACK OF A TWISTER IN NEBRASKA EARLY THIS MONTH: TWO MEN WERE KILLED HERE

TORNADOES KILL HUNDREDS YEARLY

TORNADOES, THE WORLD'S SHORTEST and most vicious storms, occurring almost exclusively in the United States and in Australia, kill in this country every year an average of 310 people by about 130 swift strokes from the heavens.

Altho tornadoes occur practically every month of the year, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin*, most of them strike during March, April, May, and June. In 1929 there were 17 tornadoes in March, killing 20 people; 60 in April, killing 168; 37 in May, killing 35; and 11 in June, killing two. During the first four months of 1930 only about 20 people had been killed by the storms, but to these must be added more than 100 lives lost in two outbreaks of tornadoes the first part of May. We read further:

"Tornadoes of America are confined almost entirely to the Mid-West, where the most destructive one to visit this country swept through Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana in March, 1925, killing 695 people, injuring 2,027, and destroying $16,500,000 worth of property.

"St. Louis has suffered from tornadoes more than any other American city, because that city happens to be the biggest target in their territory, and they naturally hit it often. In May, 1896, one of these 'twisters' killed 255 people in the Missouri city, and again in September, 1927, 85 people were killed, 1,300 injured, and $15,000,000 worth of damage was done.

"In spite of the great havoc wrought, the tornado's career is brief. The entire storm seldom lasts longer than an hour, and not more than a minute in any one place. It usually cuts a path about thirty miles long and only 1,000 feet wide, so narrow that the U. S. Weather Bureau advises that if underground shelters are not available, one should try to run out of the path of the approaching storm."

Concerning the make-up of a tornado for its run of destruction, we are told—

"The tornado itself is a whirling vortex or funnel of winds reaching high up into the sky. It travels from 25 to 40 miles an hour. The velocity of its whirling winds has never been measured but, judging by the destruction they do, meteorologists say their speed must reach 400 and 500 miles an hour. In the storm's center a slight vacuum is created which is largely responsible for the many miraculous feats credited to tornadoes. When this area of low pressure surrounds a house, it literally causes the structure to explode, because of the higher normal atmospheric pressure remaining in the house which must have immediate outlet.

"Meteorologists have not yet satisfactorily explained the conditions existing between the Rocky and Appalachian mountains which are best suited for the birth of tornadoes. They believe that currents of air blowing in opposite directions at the cloud level set up the initial whirl, which at certain times will extend to the ground and form a tornado.

"This is most likely to happen in the southeastern portion of a low-pressure area that is especially well developed in a north and south direction. The tornado will also be encouraged by a high-pressure area following close behind the low as it moves across the country from west to east. The cool air of the high tends to replace the warm air of the low, and the warm air near the ground is driven up through the whirl with an enormous display of energy.

"These conditions sometimes occur over an area as large as several States, and produce a dozen or more tornadoes in a very few hours. An unusually destructive grouping is found in the Weather Bureau records for 1924, each group coming at the end of a consecutive month. In March there were 12 tornadoes within 22 hours; April, 22 within 36 hours; May, 11 within 17 hours, and June, 4 within 3 hours. Each killed scores of people and destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. The storms dip to the earth, and often jump along their path, as is shown by the fact that large areas in the path may be left entirely unharmed.

"Over the water a tornado becomes a waterspout, and as a waterspout moves over land it becomes a tornado, if it is sufficiently strong. The vortex of whirling winds, which sucks up water from the ocean, and anything that can be loosed from the land, is usually only a few score feet in diameter."

Of tornado "chances," we are informed that—

"In spite of the fact that tornadoes are so damaging when they strike, even in the most threatened area, houses stand much less danger of being injured by tornadoes than from being hit by lightning or burned. But the chances for greater total destruction are increasing as the population increases, simply because of the greater opportunity the storms will have of hitting people and houses.

"Nine per cent. of tornado damage is done in Iowa. Missouri suffers next, and Kansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin follow in order. Eighty per cent. of the storms occur between noon and 6 P. M."

THE SLIGHT COST OF THOUGHT—The idea that mental effort uses up large quantities of energy was denied before the National Academy of Sciences, recently, by Dr. Francis G. Benedict of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, relying on experiments conducted in cooperation with his wife, Cornelia Gokay Benedict. Says the writer of a report in the New York *Times:*

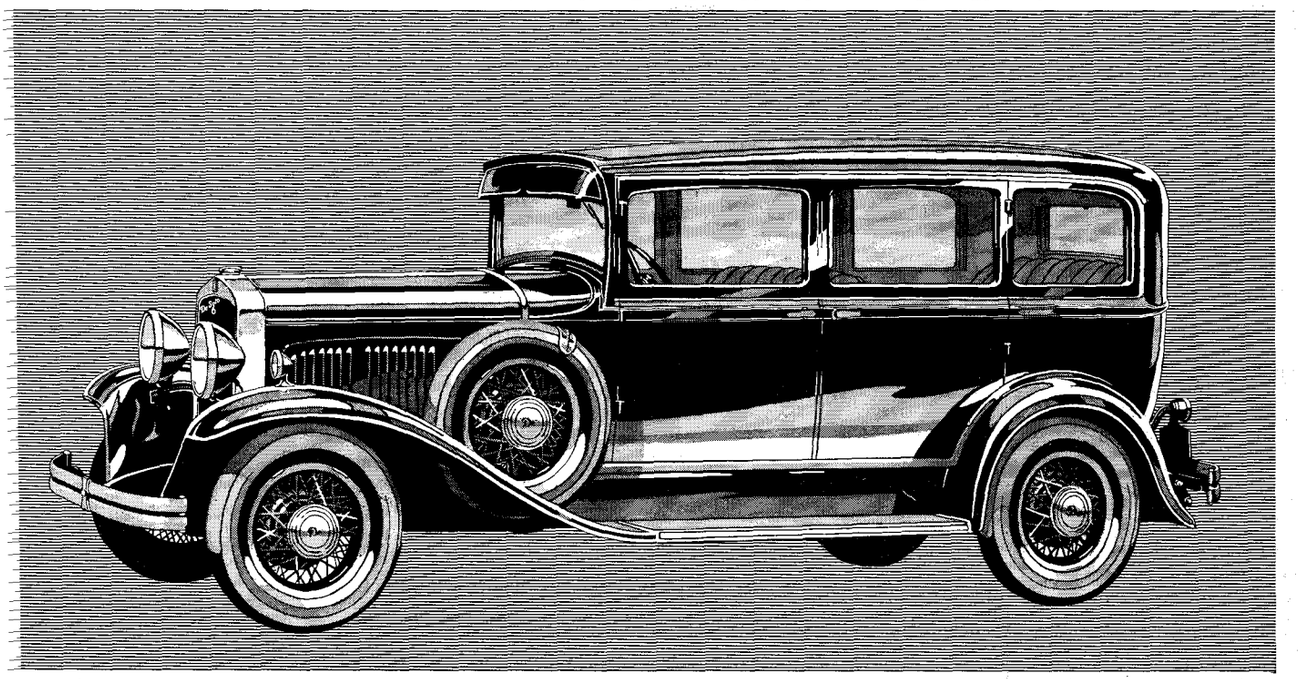
"'The cloistered scholar at his books may be surprized to learn,' Dr. Benedict said, 'that the extra calories needed for one hour of intense mental effort would be completely met by the eating of one oyster cracker or half of a salted peanut.'

"The studies made by Dr. and Mrs. Benedict included measuring the changes in the heart-beat and respiration, the character of the respiration, the carbonic-acid exhalation, especially the consumption of oxygen, on five men and one woman under three different conditions. First, during mental and physical repose, and as nearly as possible in a state of complete mental vacuity; second, during response to an electric signal, and third, during four consecutive fifteen-minute periods during which the subjects worked out complex problems in mental arithmetic.

"The tests showed that the effects of mental effort are immediate and not cumulative, at least when the effort is uniform. The extra demand for calories was only 4 per cent., which was considered surprizingly low. In the periods of repose following mental effort all factors immediately resumed their former level and nature."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT



A Finer DE SOTO SIX AT LOWER PRICES

INCREASED POWER

GREAT PERFORMANCE

*STEELWELD** BODY

*A new type of fine-car body construction—steel welded to steel—no joints—utmost solidity—a distinct advance in body silence, strength and safety.

© 1930 by De Soto Motor Corporation

This improved De Soto Six immediately sets a new record in six-cylinder value. ¶ At a lower price, it is even better than the original De Soto Six—the car which broke all sales records for a first-year car, and proved so eminently good that it continued its huge success for twenty-two months without a single change in design, engineering or price. ¶ For your own best interests, plain common sense dictates that you should let no one persuade you to buy *any* new car before you have examined the value and sensed the thrill of this improved, lower-priced De Soto Six.

WORTHY COMPANION CAR TO THE WORLD'S LOWEST-PRICED EIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

WILL BASEBALL BUGS BECOME NIGHT-HAWKS?

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE MOON!

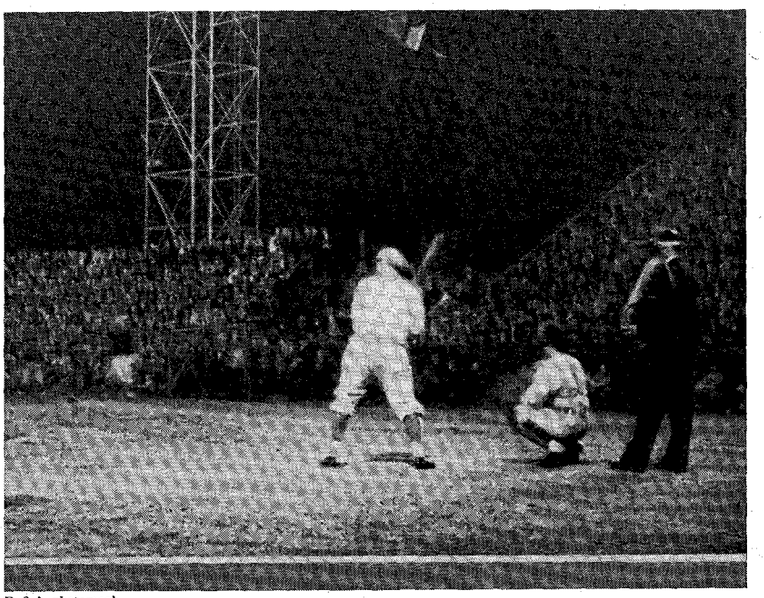
Ten thousand fans turned out to see the Demons spank the Aviators and send them to bed.

But not under the light of silvery luna. That luminary was eclipsed by 53,000,000 candle-power of electricity which furnished the illumination for the occasion.

Thus night baseball made its bow at Des Moines, Iowa, in a bed-time game between the Des Moines Demons and the Wichita Aviators of the Western League.

The innovation was a shining success, we may judge from the enthusiastic accounts of Des Moines sports writers. But if it were not for the fact that others agree, we might be inclined to credit part of the enthusiasm to the fact that the home team won, 13 to 6.

In a word, it seems quite feasible to play ball games at night under flood lights, and, we read, the practise is spreading.



P. & A. photograph

THE NATIONAL PASTIME IN A NEW KIND OF SPOTLIGHT

Many are the advantages of night games, it has been pointed out.

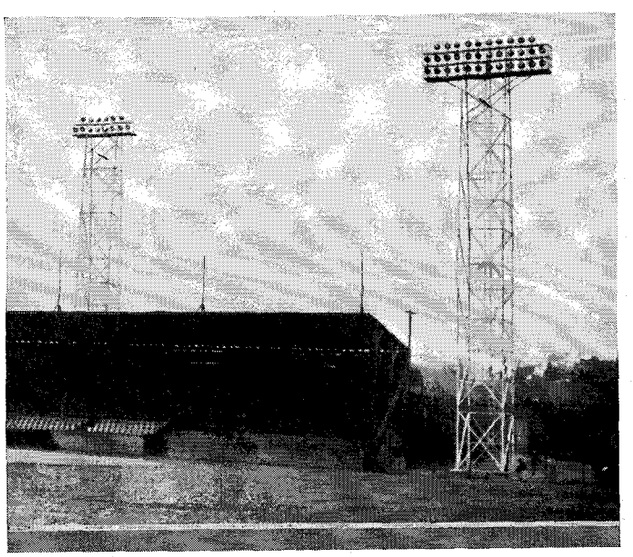
Chief among these is the influence on the gate, for at night many can attend games who could not otherwise.

The new system, it is believed, will be of incalculable benefit to the families of office boys. Grandmother will be called upon to die less frequently, the Washington *Post* suggests.

The first night game, between Des Moines and Wichita, was, in its technical phases, much like any other game. There were no errors that could be attributed to the artificial lighting, say some observers.

There are, of course, objections to the plan; but we shall come to those later.

First of all, a description of the lighting system may be of interest. Irving Vaughan of the Chicago *Tribune* Press Service, in a Des Moines dispatch, quoted here from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, explains this:



P. & A. photograph

TWO OF THE ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT MAKERS

The light that cheated the darkness beamed down and across the arena from six steel towers, each ninety feet in height.

Two of these skeleton-like structures, topped by the lamps arranged in horizontal rows, poured out their rays from behind the grand stand.

Each of these towers held fourteen 1,000-watt bulbs.

Behind third and first bases were towers of thirty-six bulbs each.

The two other towers stood back of the left- and right-field fences, each showing twenty-four beacons at respective distances of 350 and 400 feet from the plate.

At local rates, three-hour burning would run up Owner Lee Keyser's meter approximately $25.

The entire layout brought on a bill in the neighborhood of $20,000.

The whole affair was a "lawn party," according to Larry Ferguson, who writes in the Des Moines *Register:*

The only thing lacking for atmosphere was the Japanese lanterns, and there was talk in the bleachers of asking the management to take care of that item.

The lights were a glaring success, making the diamond and part of the bleachers even brighter than daylight.

The players liked it, so some of them said, and the crowd—those of them who work during the afternoon — thought it was the greatest stunt ever put on by a ball team.

The only drawback, as far as the lights were concerned, was the fact that there were so many fans over left-field way that the folks behind the wire couldn't see the new sign, put up by the company that screwed in the bulbs.

Over the park, as the game was called, floated a light-gray haze of smoke—product of some odd hundreds of cigarets and two or three hot-dog stands that must have been burning soft coal.

The lights outside the park were shiny points in the gray

As for the game itself, See Taylor, sports editor of *The Register*, offers us these high lights:

That night baseball was a success was proved by the manner in which the teams batted and fielded, and by the enthusiasm of the crowd.

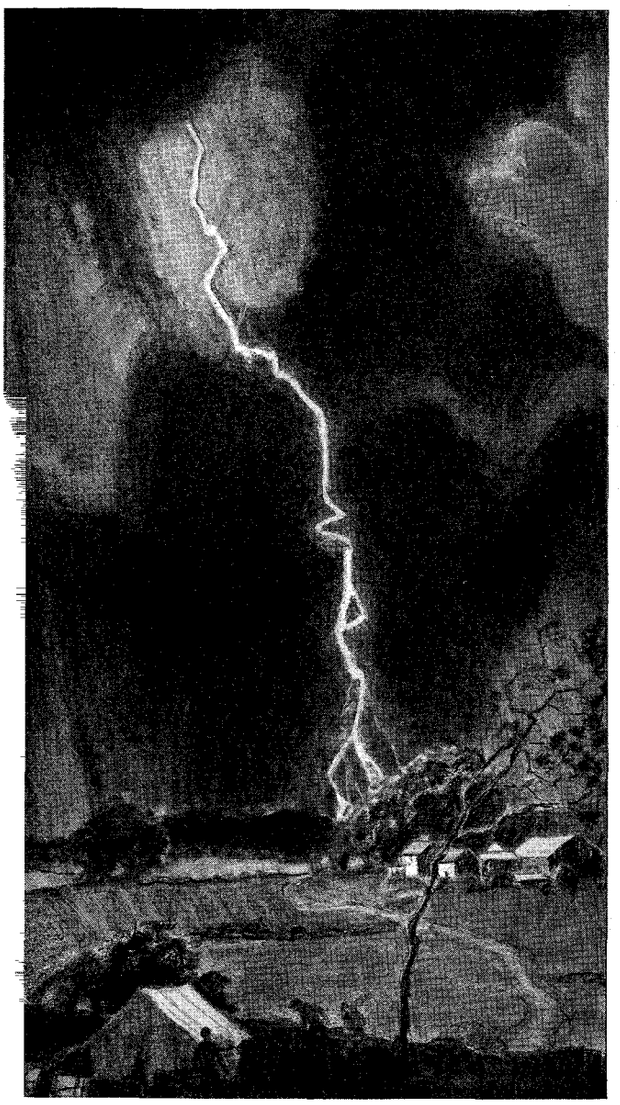
Much of the interest in the game was lost in the first inning when the Demons garnered eight hits, five bases on balls, and a sacrifice fly to score eleven runs, thereby making the other eight innings a mere formality, and simply a test of playing the national pastime on a lighted arena with a starlit sky as a canopy over the proceedings.

The latter part of the contest, which attracted national and world interest, was put on the air by the National Broadcasting Company with Sen Kaney of Chicago at the microphone, and was rebroadcast over short wave-lengths

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Risk Typhoid?

20 times more dangerous than lightning!



© 1930 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

WHEN lightning flashes and thunder roars, timid folk are often frankly scared and even the most stout-hearted are awed. They can see the threatening danger against which they are helpless.

Yet most of these very people ignore an unseen danger against which they can protect themselves. It is typhoid fever, and it costs twenty times more lives than lightning.

Typhoid kills one out of every ten attacked. Those who recover are left in such a weakened condition that for two or three years following an attack, the deathrate among them is twice the normal rate. Sometimes typhoid leaves after-effects from which the patient never recovers.

Most cases of typhoid are contracted by people away from home—touring, hiking, camping, traveling. The disease is caused by eating or drinking something contaminated by typhoid germs. Water that tastes delicious and looks crystal clear, or raw milk and uncooked foods may carry the disease. If you swallow enough typhoid germs and are not immunized, typhoid fever is almost certain to develop.

But you need never have typhoid fever. It is one of the few preventable diseases.

By means of three simple, painless inoculations—entirely safe and leaving no scar—your doctor can make you immune from typhoid fever for two or more years. The United States Government tests and approves all typhoid vaccine before it reaches physicians.

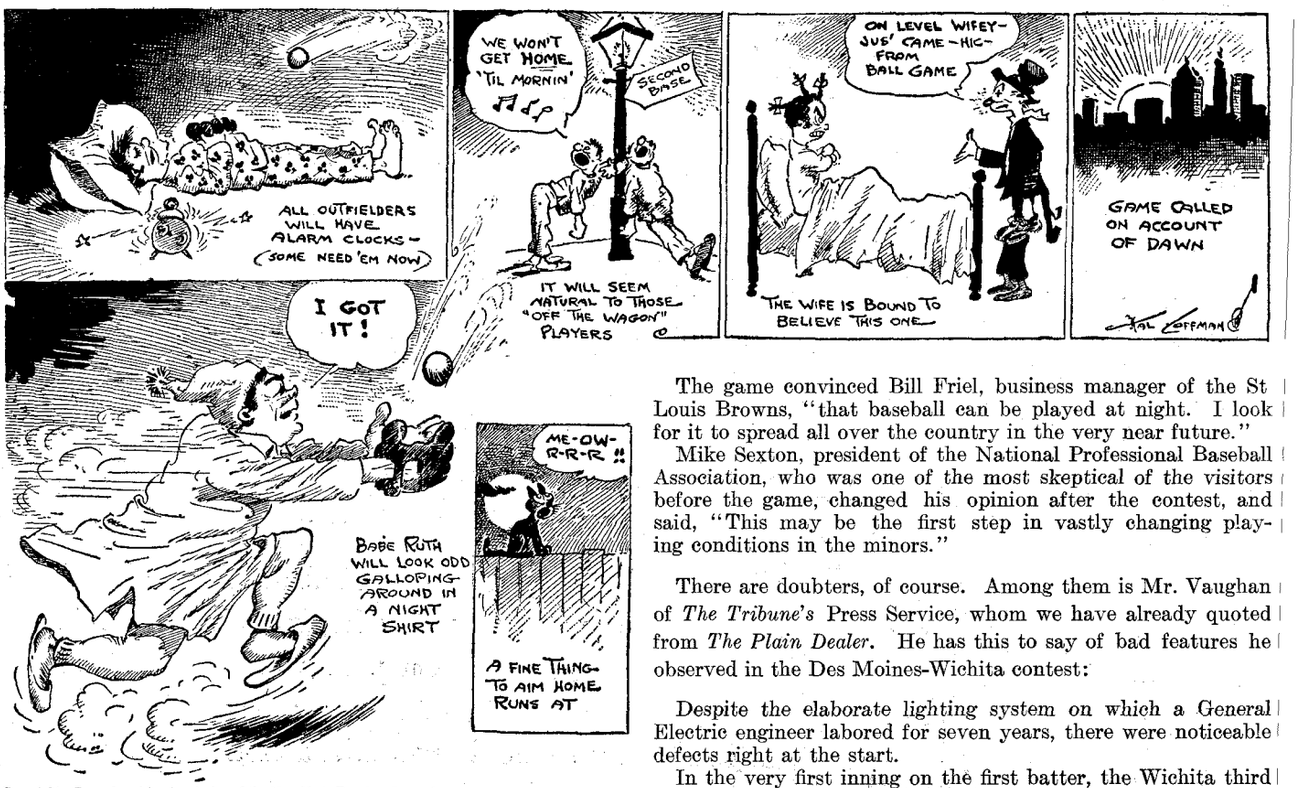
Before you start on your summer outings in the country, consult your physician as to the advisability of being inoculated. Make sure that typhoid will not claim any member of your family. Metropolitan will mail free, its booklet, "The Conquest of Typhoid Fever." Ask for booklet 630-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


ALL OUTFIELDERS WILL HAVE ALARM CLOCKS — (SOME NEED 'EM NOW)
WE WON'T GET HOME 'TIL MORNIN'
SECOND BASE
IT WILL SEEM NATURAL TO THOSE "OFF THE WAGON" PLAYERS
ON LEVEL WIFEY— JUS' CAME — HIC — FROM BALL GAME
THE WIFE IS BOUND TO BELIEVE THIS ONE
GAME CALLED ON ACCOUNT OF DAWN
HAL COFFMAN
I GOT IT!
BABE RUTH WILL LOOK ODD GALLOPING AROUND IN A NIGHT SHIRT
ME-OW-R-R-R !!
A FINE THING— TO AIM HOME RUNS AT

Copyright. Reproduced by permission of the New York *Evening Journal*

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR THE NIGHT FAN

—Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, and the Orient.

Baseball club-owners, league presidents, managers, and stockholders of minor-league clubs, electrical engineers, and sports and feature writers from many sections of the country attended the contest, which, according to many baseball men, held the fate of the minor leagues, depending on whether it was a success or failure.

Most of the baseball men were skeptical when they came to the game, but left the ball park convinced that they had witnessed a contest and a spectacle that will revolutionize the national pastime, convert it from an afternoon to a night sport, and afford amusement and fun for thousands of persons who heretofore have not been able to leave their work to enjoy afternoon games.

All the thrills of daylight play are thus to be found in the night games. Indeed, as we learn from a writer in the Des Moines *Tribune-Capital*, night baseball needs "only to prove its worth at the turnstiles to win universal adoption." And as we read on, we discover that it is already being adopted, to a chorus of approval. We are told:

Some of the club-owners who witnessed the contest were so certain that night baseball would draw at the gate that they signed contracts for installation of lights on their home parks at once.

Others were skeptical and preferred to wait until the newness of the experiment had worn off and they had become sure of the permanence of the venture.

So enthusiastic did Barney Burch, owner of the Omaha club, become that he announced, "We will have lights in our park just as soon as they can be installed. This demonstration has convinced me."

J. D. Barnhart, president of the Decatur club of the Three-I league, made a similar announcement, signing a contract for installation of lights for Decatur's opening game.

Cletus Dixon, manager of the Waterloo club of the Mississippi Valley League, and several directors of the club, returned there intent on a campaign to install lights.

From C. C. Slapnicka, veteran scout of the Cleveland Americans, came the prediction that "within a year every class A and class B ball park in the country will be equipped with lights."

To sports writers, the big question was attendance. They wondered if the night feature would attract enough added customers to reimburse club-owners for the expenditure necessary to install lights. Otherwise those in attendance were favorably imprest.

The game convinced Bill Friel, business manager of the St Louis Browns, "that baseball can be played at night. I look for it to spread all over the country in the very near future."

Mike Sexton, president of the National Professional Baseball Association, who was one of the most skeptical of the visitors before the game, changed his opinion after the contest, and said, "This may be the first step in vastly changing playing conditions in the minors."

There are doubters, of course. Among them is Mr. Vaughan of *The Tribune's* Press Service, whom we have already quoted from *The Plain Dealer*. He has this to say of bad features he observed in the Des Moines-Wichita contest:

Despite the elaborate lighting system on which a General Electric engineer labored for seven years, there were noticeable defects right at the start.

In the very first inning on the first batter, the Wichita third baseman looked up for a pop foul.

The ball went into the lights shining down from a tower in the region and the fielder lost it completely.

Then that same batter walked and, before three Wichita hurlers could retire the side, eleven runners had crossed the plate.

Some of these runs were due to hits that in daylight would have been gloved by an infielder.

There also were regions of darkness at the extremities of the foul lines.

This, in the opinion of the engineers, could be corrected by additional light properly focused.

There also was a stratum of darkness between the light thrown by lamps directed toward the ground and those shooting their rays into the regions inhabited by high fly balls.

This meant trouble for an outfielder trying to locate a low fly sailing at about the level of the grand-stand roof.

From a spectator's view-point the night-club idea might be satisfactory. Four towers of light back of the ball made the plays easy to follow from the stand.

But there is an element of batters' eyesight involved.

Put a good hitter to work a few times under artificial light and he might be ruined for hitting in daytime.

That's the first thing a major star would think about if a night appearance were suggested.

As for the Minneapolis *Tribune*, it questions whether the fans will continue to react favorably to the experiment. This journal observes:

Unfortunately no genii can rub a lamp and produce a definite and predictable public reaction to this experiment.

The scientist who can produce a battery of artificial suns have yet to find a way of producing a human being who will think and feel and act according to a laboratory formula.

The solvent has never been found for the forces of tradition, custom, prejudice, and predilection. The unknown quantity in the night baseball equation is what the average fan thinks.

The fact that he has been taking his baseball in the afternoon for more than fifty years is important.

But in Des Moines the *Tribune-Capital* meets this objection thus:

It was a concession to the public more than it was a risk of public disfavor.

For daytime baseball had not been financially successful here to the degree that could rightfully be expected. So the night games were really an admission that if the crowds could come only in the evening, the games would have to be played during those hours.

The same thing is true to-day of all our major types of entertainment.

Whether or not we approve altogether of night ball games, talking pictures, auto races, and all the others, they draw the crowds because they satisfy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW SANDE LAID HIS ELEVEN-YEAR PREAKNESS JINX

A HOLE HERE AND A GAP THERE!

Thus the plucky jockey snaked his and his mount's way through the crowd of fleet steeds, in what Bryan Field in the New York *Times* describes as "the most electrifying dash that has been seen in Maryland in many a day."

But as the rider was guiding the horse through the maze, "his colors were concealed, and there were few who knew the great riding he was doing until the white silks and red spots appeared third at the far turn."

Third tho he was, Mr. Field's account continues, "Gallant Fox still had his race to win, for the two in front were Tetrarchal and Crack Brigade—the latter considered his chief competitor. And they were several lengths ahead" in the fierce grind.

A fighting chance for victory!

And Earl Sande, the great jockey, riding Gallant Fox in the historic Preakness at Pimlico, near Baltimore, fought to the limit.

How he won the race is further described by Mr. Field in *The Times:*

The short swing around the bend found Tetrarchal at the end of his stride.

He dropt back fast, but Crack Brigade was coming on as strong and fast as ever.

At the top of the stretch Gallant Fox was second, but there still was daylight between his nose and Crack Brigade's heels.

Coming to the outside, Sande still let Gallant Fox run on his own courage, and the Belair color-bearer ranged alongside of the others.

George Ellis, on Crack Brigade, went to the whip and Crack Brigade held Gallant Fox even.

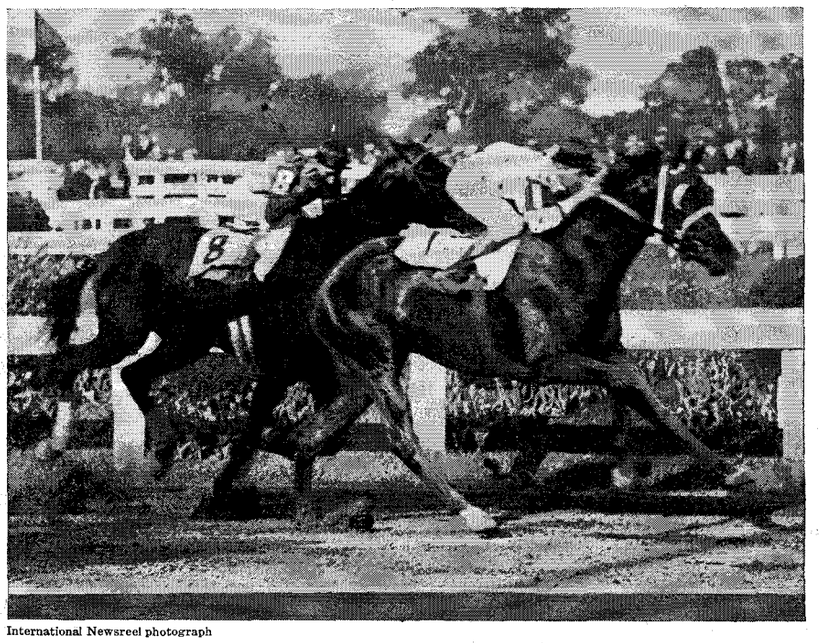
Again it looked as if Gallant Fox were beaten despite his courageous dash.

But Sande called on his mount at the exact moment and on he came, never faltering a stride.

Crack Brigade could not stand the strain and gave, just a trifle.

That was right in front of the stand and hats, programs, and people were in the air—the fans jumping up and down in an effort to get a fleeting glimpse of the finish over the heads of those in front.

The two horses swept over the line lapped on each other, only three-quarters of a length apart, but the winner was going away, and Crack Brigade was a gallant and tired second.



International Newsreel photograph

THE REIGN OF THE PREAKNESS JINX IS ENDED

Gallant Fox, Sande up, flashing over the finish line just ahead of Crack Brigade.

This year's Preakness, however, was far more than just a horse-race for Sande. It was another stage in his great comeback, and was speedily followed by his Kentucky Derby victory. Sande, it will be recalled, had retired to be a horse owner, but after a trial of this, he returned to his old rôle on the track.

And further, the victory in the Preakness meant the laying of an eleven-year jinx that had dogged the great rider's path.

Altho Sande had previously ridden 942 winners, according to the New York *Telegram*, he had never won the Preakness.

The hearts of sportdom rode with Sande in his race, said *The Telegram*, a statement that is amply backed up by this description of the race in the Baltimore *Sun:*

Sande is back!

Glorying in a thrill he's known so often, hearing a shout that's history—"Come on, Earl," "Go, Sande"—he outraced Crack Brigade with William Woodward's Gallant Fox at Pimlico to come back, to win his first Preakness.

Thirty-one thousand people—a record Preakness crowd—saw him do it.

They cheered him when the field filed on the track bound for the post.

They watched for Sande's scarlet-capped head and polka-dotted blouse as the eleven impetuous entries pranced impatiently at the barrier.

"He'll do it."

"They gave him that horse to do it with."

"This is Sande's race."

These comments rippled through the stands while the starters expended their patience in a five-minute task of getting Sande's mount and Armageddon to face the barrier.

Sande's mount, much to the surprize of many, was unable to gain an advantageous position running down the stretch.

Sande had to take out to avoid being pinned on the rail rounding the curve.

As the horses came down the back stretch, the spectators were keeping their eyes on Sande, wondering whether he would be able to come from eighth position to catch the flying Tetrarchal and Crack Brigade.

Tetrarchal fell back going into the lower bend, as Crack Brigade assumed command.

The crowd saw Sande come up on the outside and challenge Crack Brigade as they left the bend.

It was anybody's race at that time, and the head of first one and then another showed in front.

Both Ellis on Brigade and Sande on Fox got down to business in that last sixteenth, and only the better horse won.

Beaming with joy over having triumphed in his fifth Preakness attempt, Sande guided his mount to the judges' stand amid a deafening roar of applause, waving his crimson cap in return.

Sande, who bids fair to achieve his ambition to guide 1,000 winners, is declared to be the greatest jockey since the immortal Tod Sloan, by Vernon Van Ness in a copyrighted character sketch in *The Times*. Says this writer:

There is no denying that the secret of Sande's genius has eluded most students.

Not even Sande himself can exactly define what it is that makes him the rider he is.

There are certain things, however, that horsemen see and understand.

When you ask one of them what it is that makes Sande so good, he will instantly say:

"He has great hands."

To the unversed the statement may mean nothing.

To the wise it means much, to some horsemen practically everything.

Great hands in a jockey mean this—the loving, gentle, soothing touch of a mother fondling her infant; the iron grip of a Hercules; the protection of a friend.

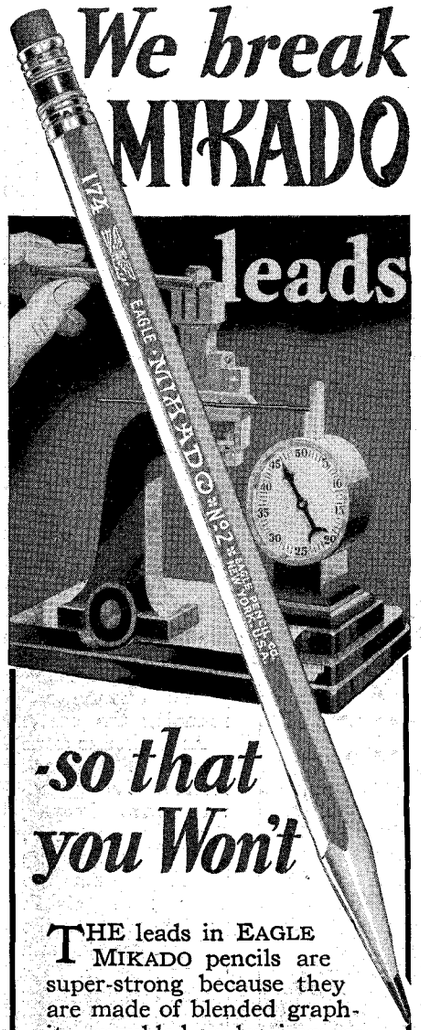
Hands mean the feeling of strength and helpfulness to a horse.

It is said that Sande possesses the greatest hands of any jockey of any time.

These hands are the ones that have calmed the rogue, strengthened the timid, put courage into the weak, and added strength to the strong which have galloped to fame with Sande in the saddle.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We break MIKADO leads -so that you Won't



THE leads in EAGLE MIKADO pencils are super-strong because they are made of blended graphite, moulded under immense pressure and tempered with fire and oils.

To insure this super-strength in every lot of leads that goes into MIKADO pencils, we break thousands of these leads every day in scientific tests made on machines of our own invention.

You can't get a better pencil than MIKADO because its smoothness and durability are as pronounced as its strength.

Just try this pleasing yellow pencil with the cheerful red band.

Made in 5 degrees from soft to hard by the Largest Pencil Factory in the World

5c EACH—60c PER DOZEN

EAGLE MIKADO

THE *YELLOW* PENCIL WITH THE *RED* BAND

For best results with Eagle and all mechanical pencils, use MIKADO THIN LEADS. Sold in the hexagon YELLOW tube, with the RED BAND.

EAGLE PENCIL CO.
NEW YORK CITY

THE NEW BALL AND YOUR GOLF GAME

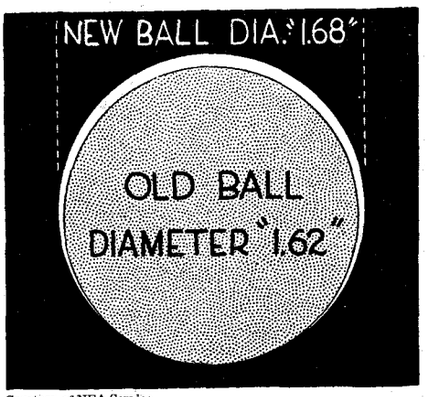
A GOLF-BALL and your best girl's nose have one thing in common.

Six-hundredths of an inch make a lot of difference in either one, Willis Thornton assures us in a copyrighted article syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association.

But noses need not concern us here. Our only interest is in what so slight a change can do to your golf-balls and your golf game.

For the golf-ball is getting bigger and lighter. Six-hundredths of an inch have been added to its diameter, making that dimension 1.68 inches. Seven-hundredths of an ounce have been taken from its weight, making it 1.55 ounces, as George Trevor tells us in *The Sportsman*.

The new ball is optional this summer, but becomes official in U. S. G. A. and U. S. P. G. A. circles January 1, 1931, according to Mr. Thornton's Newspaper Enterprise Association account, which says further:



Courtesy of NEA Service

THE DIFFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Your first time out with the new balls is going to go something like this:

You are going to take one of them in your hand and joggle it against one of your mashie-scarred veterans, and you're going to say, "Huh, not much difference there, after all."

Then you're going to tee up the new one, take what you like to call your stance, and look down.

And right there is where you get the rude shock.

"Odds bodikins and gadzooks!" you will cry, or whatever are your favorite expletives.

For it's dead sure you'll be that some one has cunningly substituted an ostrich egg, or at least a billiard ball for the sphere you so recently held in your hand.

Then or thenabouts, you will rather gingerly haul off and take a measured smack, your first, at the new golf-ball.

It will feel, well—funny—as it leaves the club, and it will immediately launch into your favorite slice or hook.

You will then be duly qualified to wag a jaw in the discussions which are going to resound through the rough, and light up the locker rooms throughout the summer. For after late summer this year no more of the 1.62 balls will be manufactured. And the new one is legal for play right now.

Like so many things that seem to be startling innovations, this change in the golf-ball isn't an unheard-of audacity.

As a matter of fact, there has been almost as much tinkering with the size, weight, and construction of the golf-ball as there has with the football rules.

It's mildly interesting to learn that leading golfers view the new ball without undue alarm, this writer tell us as he continues:

Bobby Jones was immediately condemned to the shelf by many writers, but he remained unmoved, and sees no reason why he shouldn't play just as well with the new ball.

Personally, I think he could play with a china darning-egg and still beat most of them.

Walter Hagen long ago decided that the new ball was right up his alley, and recently said it would add ten years to his tournament career.

It's obvious that a larger, lighter ball is going to lose distance, especially in the roll. But how much? Plenty, if you're a Cyril Tolley or a Phillips Finlay, getting an occasional 350 yards. But the U. S. G. A. estimates six yards off a 240-yard smack, and only three or four yards off an 180-yard poke, mostly in the roll

Other tests, made with a machine which applied sixty pounds per square inch at the club head, lost about twenty-two yards in a 220-yard sock and about eighteen on a 180-yard midiron. Correspondinglosses were recorded on the shorter irons, with a loss that grew shorter in proportion to the length of stroke; no appreciable difference in putting.

It is Mr. Trevor's belief that the new golf-ball is the victim of many misconceptions. To combat these and get the "low down" on the new ball, he conducted some tests which seem to show that the new ball, far from hindering, actually helps the golfer who plays with it. Reading on in *The Sportsman:*

The new ball sits up noticeably higher—fairly begging to be hit. It covers a shade more ground area, rests more lightly on the grass, and thus looks bigger to the man behind the club.

Golf is largely mental. The new ball's circus trick of sitting up on its hind legs makes you think it is easier to hit, and thus it actually becomes easier to strike cleanly.

The duffer isn't so prone to top the bigger ball.

In deep rough—and we all visit the jungle—the new ball is simpler to spot.

It does not bury itself as the old one did and offers a shining target for your mashie-niblick.

Heel prints—those convenient excuses for a flubbed brassie—will lose their potency as an alibi when the new ball comes into general use.

Our old friend, the 1.62 by 1.62, had a molelike proclivity for nosing into tiny depressions.

The larger and lighter, 1.68 by 1.55 is much less apt to snuggle into divot scars or heel prints.

Bunkers were meant to be avoided, but even Bobby Jones has been known to shovel sand.

The average player will find the larger ball considerably easier to excavate from heavy sand.

For one thing, it is a more inviting mark; for another, it disengages itself nimbly from sand, does not burrow as deep, and is more responsive to a blast or cut-shot recovery.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Once on the green, the new ball holds the line better than its predecessor, goes where you aim it undeviatingly.

A putting surface may look like a billiard table to the eye, but in reality it is studded with minute irregularities. Worms boring in and out, grass blades in various stages of growth, cause microscopic indentations and hummocks which, tho invisible, often deflect the present golf-ball.

The new sphere, having a larger circumference, is less likely to be diverted by these dimples and blisters, "just as a big wheel can straddle chuck holes in a road which would engulf a smaller wheel and jolt the car off line," we are assured as we read on:

The new ball overlaps minute dips and bumps on the green, giving the putter an unusual sense of assurance.

You get a slightly higher trajectory on drives and irons with the larger ball. It is easier for the novice to get under, and it rises faster after contact. On air-line carries, where quick elevation is essential, the average golfer can be sure of getting the new ball up with a spoon—a weapon he hesitates to employ when using the present ball. In such a contingency he now plays safe and employs an iron. Distance is a fetish with drivers, but don't forget that the kick lies in the carry, not in the roll. The new ball gives you all the thrill of a roistering wallop, since it carries within five yards of the present 1.62 ball.

WHAT BALL-PLAYERS READ

ANATOLE FRANCE is ranked among the "ten leading hitters" by the Giants.

For the habit of book-reading "was not discovered by Gene Tunney, even if the columns of sporting stuff made it appear that way."

The stars of the diamond "had developed a literary taste long before Tunney got hep to what was going on," Bozeman Bulger tells us in the New York *Evening World*.

Continuing, Mr. Bulger recalls that Fred Merkle, while coach for the Yankees, could talk well on Schiller, and could command an interested audience. Further, he speaks of Arthur Nehf's familiarity with Schopenhauer.

On a recent trip with the Giants, Mr. Bulger took occasion to look around the car to see what the players were reading. He reports his findings thus:

The boys are going in pretty heavy for culture.

With a ball club hurrying from the Polo Grounds to its invasion of the West, you would expect—that is, if you were an outsider—to see the seats and aisles strewn with sporting pages and printed batting records. All that was disposed of last night before dinner.

This morning we note Freddy Lindstrom, across from us, buried in the current book of the month.

Travis Jackson likes the lively, fighting stuff.

Directly in front of him a sports writer shares a seat with a stack of three books.

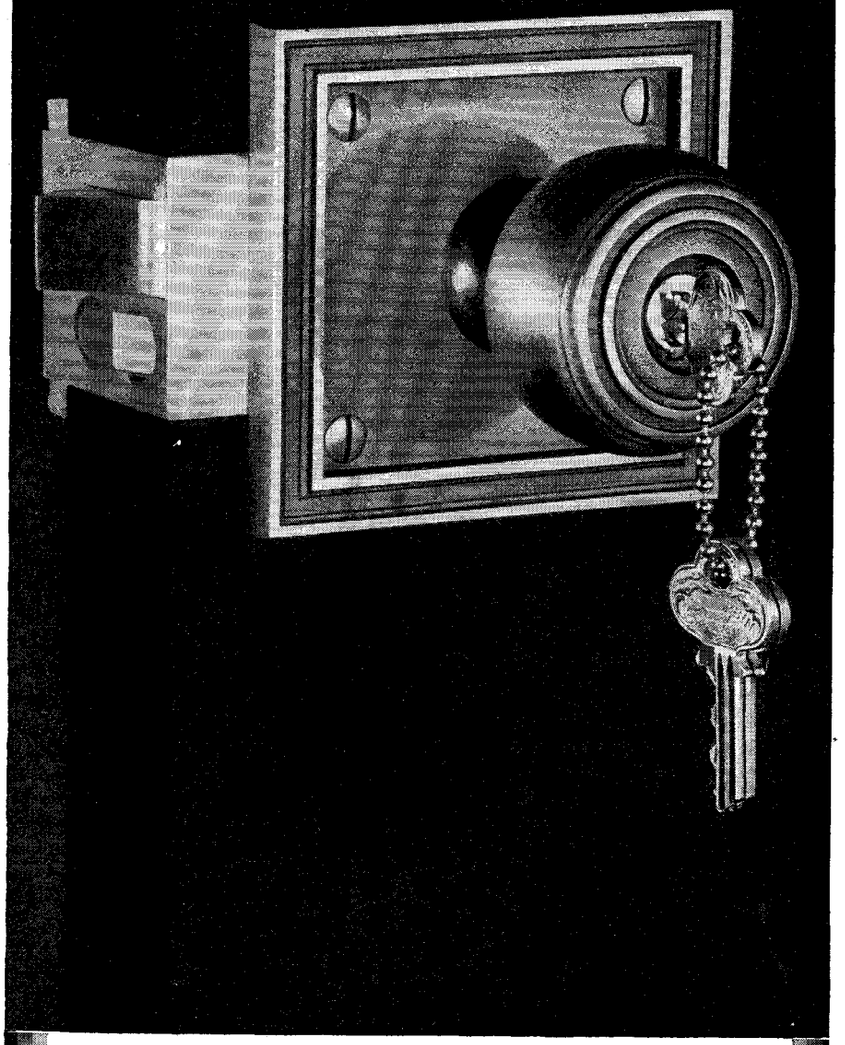
Frank Hogan studiously goes through a collection of the world's best detective stories.

Dave Bancroft has just put down a copy

No Corbin Unit Lock has ever worn out ·

GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE GOOD HARDWARE

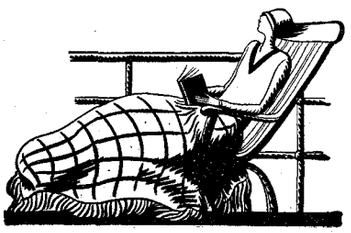
CORBIN



P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
Makers of the world's most complete line of builders' hardware

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

you
can
really
r-e-l-a-x



on *these great ships*

Vibrationless speed that maintains express schedules comfortably contributes tremendously to your enjoyment. You're not apt to awaken to each new day with frayed nerves nor is your eleven o'clock cup of bouillon likely to jiggle off the saucer.

And in the staterooms—such utter comfort, for these rooms are really spacious. There is room for your trunks and baggage and space enough left over to leave the place truly livable.

The service on *White Star, Red Star* and *Atlantic Transport* liners is superbly thoughtful of your well being in every particular.

Just as the I. M. M. Lines can provide the most luxurious sort of accommodations, so also the size of the fleet enables them to offer moderately priced accommodations—so moderate, in fact, that they meet almost any vacation budget. Rates begin at $105 (up) in TOURIST Third Cabin.

white star line
red star line
atlantic transport line
international mercantile marine company

30 Principal Offices in the United States and Canada. Main Office, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. Authorized agents everywhere.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of an English romance. Joe Genewich reads war stories.

Larry Benton likes books dealing with automobiles and aviation.

Hub Pruett, who graduates a full-fledged physician and surgeon next year, studies a medical work.

Popular magazines that are being passed around among the younger players deal with adventure, Wild West stuff and modern mechanics.

The scribes, at the moment, are in a lively discussion of Hackett's "Henry the Eighth."

Inquiry influenced by the number of unusually good books discovers that several of the ball-players are subscribers to the various book clubs.

This tendency toward good reading "will help to explain why your modern ball-player is so different from his predecessors of twenty years ago," the writer tells us as he concludes:

He'll discuss any subject with you, from baseball to taxation, the peace parley, crime, or horticulture.

In the old days the first step toward passing away the time on a long railroad trip was to start a poker game, and sometimes a crap game when the manager wasn't around.

Crap-shooting, you know, has been barred on most ball clubs for the past fifteen years. The heavy losses caused so much mental distress that some players couldn't keep their minds on their work.

HOW THE "BREAKS" CAN MAKE YOU

GUS was out of work and out of luck.

The professional football season, during which he was a member of the Providence, Rhode Island, team, had ended.

And selling automobiles on commission had proved a flop.

So Gus decided to comfort himself by taking in a wrestling match in Providence.

But soon he decided that the wrestling match had taken him in.

Getting to his feet, William McNulty tells us in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "he neatly explained to the two mat occupants just how rotten both of them were and what he could do to both." Reading on:

Gus created a sensation in the arena. Some of the customers broadcast the info that Gus was full of hot air and proposed to show him the gate.

The promoter saw some good publicity in having a member of the local football team on the battle-field and gave him his first chance as a wrestler at the next show.

Altho he didn't know a hammer-lock from a padlock, Gus butted his way to victory.

And he's been butting ever since—with wealth, fame, and the championship shot into his lap—a lot better than being a car salesman from the cash-register angle.

For it just happens that this Gus was none other than Gus Sonnenberg, who thus became a great wrestler.

For, Mr. McNulty argues, a bad break may not be so bad after all. It may turn its victim aside from failure to success. And he backs up the theory with other examples from the world of sport. Pursuing the *Public Ledger* account:

That there was gold in the spills Paul Bowser was sure, but for years he sought the wealth from the wrong angle. He was jumping from place to place, filling what dates he could get as a middle-weight grappler.

The demand for his services was light and the money small. At a stand in Boston he met several setbacks on the mat and the demand dwindled further.

When the promoter fastened the *de trop* sign on Bowser, the grappler decided he was through as a performer.

He retaliated for his exile by staging opposition wrestling shows.

In a year he was a leading figure in the so-called "wrestling trust."

He is believed to own a piece of the Sonnenberg pie. He has been one of the heads of a circuit of wrestling towns with its base of operations in Boston, and has been one of the most successful promoters ever known to the mat game.

He has staged numerous championship matches.

After he tossed in the towel for keeps, as far as ring action was concerned, Benny Leonard, retired light-weight champion, took to the movies.

However, the screen demand for Bustling Benneh was limited to one serial.

He went on the stage, first in vaudeville and then in burlesque.

His popularity minus the title faded to practically nothing.

Leonard then started a night club in New York City. This also flopped.

It was at this time that the interests supporting the début of pro hockey in Pittsburgh were seeking an exit.

The retired fist-flailer proved hot for the ice game and he deserted Alimony Alley in favor of Pittsburgh, buying a slice of stock in the hockey club.

Despite the absence of a good team in Pittsburgh, hockey paid its way.

Leonard is asserted to have been able to link himself with the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh, and they are said to have put up the money for a big new arena in which Benny will direct hockey, boxing, cycle racing, etc.

That it is impossible to write anything without a complaint being registered by somebody was attested to in the life of Edwin S. Barnard, we learn as the account runs on:

Ed was a baseball writer on a Cleveland daily for years.

He is reported to have wearied of the frequent kickbacks and yearned for a post farther from the front trenches.

He thought he had found such as secretary of the Cleveland Indians. Then he was made president of the club.

When Ban Johnson was deposed, Barnard was elected to head the American League.

When he was told he was out of work, El Ouafi was blue, In his native Algeria he had been a courier for the French troops, delivering messages afoot.

Paris lured him and he went there, with his meager savings.

He obtained a job as a dish manicurist in a restaurant kitchen.

Then came the unconditional release. With nothing but time on his hands, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Algerian nominated himself for the Olympic marathon of 1928.

He had a few preliminary races and his performances were so convincing that several backers came along and paid his living expenses until the big race.

To the surprize of the multitude, El Ouafi's name led all the rest.

He capitalized this victory by turning professional, racing in America as well as France.

To return to baseball for another example. If it had not been for being laid off as mule driver in the Pennsylvania mines, Bucky Harris would hardly have attained his present position. His chance came in this manner:

When work was slack young Harris was minus his wages. With nothing to occupy his time, he concentrated on baseball.

His was a meteoric rise to second baseman and manager of the Washington Senators, and thence to the Detroit Tigers as pilot after he failed to restore the Senators to the championship category.

Incidentally, while managing Washington's club Harris met and married the daughter of a Congressman.

If he had stuck to his trade, Johnny Risko, Cleveland's perpetual-motion heavyweight, would have been in on the dough, but hardly the same color he has been accustomed to since débuting in the ring.

He was working in a Cleveland bakery, but when times became hard he was told to take a rest.

He was unable to connect in another bakery in the city and penetrated the sphere of the wallop.

From an insignificant start he attracted attention and has been one of the busiest millers in the game since 1926.

He has been beaten quite often, but has more heart than any other modern heavyweight.

He has a heap more dough to-day than he could gather in three lifetimes as a baker.

Prohibition socked Jake Ruppert in the cashbox, for the "cunnel" was operating a brewery when the Volstead statute was promulgated.

The Ruppert name was broadcast from the billboards at the Gotham ball lots. Soon Jake owned the American League lot, franchise, players, and the billboards.

Thanks to pennants, world titles, and Babe Ruth, the Yanks have proved a great investment.

And, finally, here is one more example:

When the booking-agents informed Pa Stribling they could offer him no more work because of the need for new faces and because he was growing old, he saw the whole world tumble in on him.

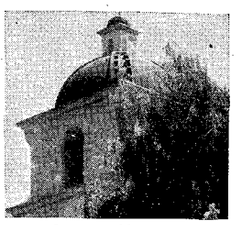
He had been a professional tumbler and aerial acrobat for many years. He had toured the South, and also the North.

Stribling was at a loss to know what to do.

He had no interest in pugilism until his sons, Bill and Babe, asked permission to spar at home, in Macon, Georgia.

After seeing the boys work out, after school hours, Pa converted Ma to the plan of introducing the two boys to the professional ring.

Bill was then a middleweight and Babe was a lightweight. Bill soon broadened into a full-fledged heavyweight, and Babe expanded into a welter. The older boy has been a big money-maker and has appeared frequently in the ring in America and Europe.



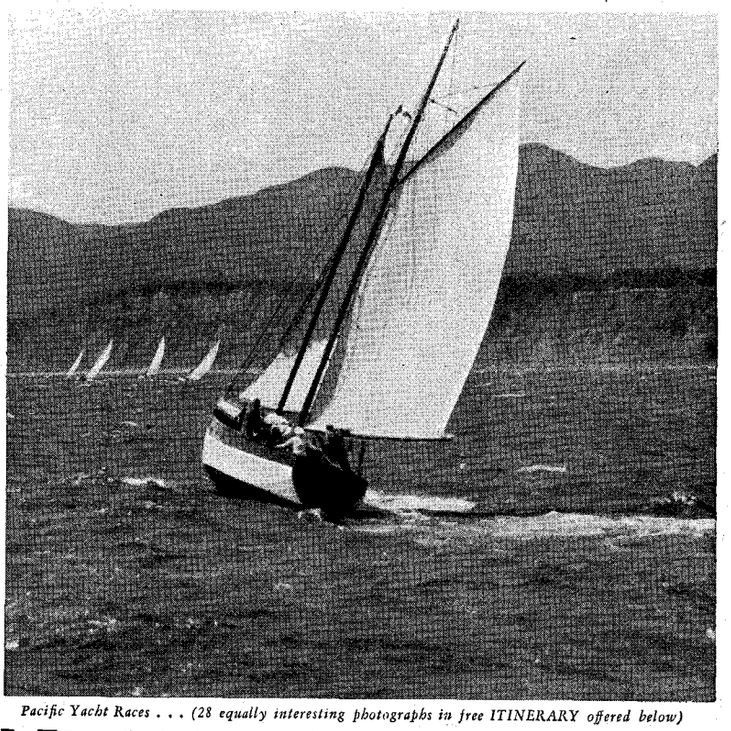
Century-old Missions

Plan now...

$70

pays costs while here

11 DAYS...IN CALIFORNIA!



Pacific Yacht Races . . . (28 equally interesting photographs in free ITINERARY offered below)

NO one land offers so much vacation-days novelty as romantic, colorful California . . . so much to see that is new and fascinating . . . such variety . . . from glaciers to groves of ripening oranges!

Perhaps you haven't realized that from most points in the country, it is possible to be here at least eleven days of a two-weeks vacation. You'll have the vacation experience of a lifetime! Yet costs while here need not exceed $70, or $6.35 a day, including sightseeing.

We have prepared a complete ILLUSTRATED ITINERARY covering the things you'll want to see and do . . . giving itemized figures on hotels, meals, sightseeing trips, etc., and including 28 gravure photographs of Southern California scenes. It is free. Please send the coupon now for your copy . . . to help you plan this memorable trip.

Oranges—Everywhere

Unforgettable days . . . and nights! Hollywood . . . mountain lakes . . . Old Spanish Missions . . . the friendly Pacific . . . 27 ocean resort cities . . . "Symphonies under the Stars" . . . voyages to ocean islands . . . every kind of sport . . . not a moment need be wasted.

Southern California is KEPT COOL by breezes from 6000 miles of Pacific Ocean. You'll need light wraps after sunset . . . and you'll sleep under blankets . . . but don't bring umbrellas.

Southern California

We have published another beautiful book picturing this Southland. It contains 71 interesting photographs by the best men of this land of "pictures." You may have a copy for postage cost. EXECUTIVES and INVESTORS: Los Angeles County oil fields represent an investment of 750 millions . . . the agricultural industry over 400 millions. The port of Los Angeles is second only to New York in volume of export tonnage.

All-Year Club of Southern California, Sec. NN-5, 1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Check if desired). ☐ Please send me free Illustrated Itinerary for a 2-weeks vacation trip to Southern California—with itemized figures on daily costs while in California.

(Check if desired). ☐ Four cents in stamps enclosed. Send "Southern California through the Camera." Also send *free* booklets about the counties I have checked.

☐ Los Angeles ☐ Orange ☐ Santa Barbara ☐ San Bernardino
☐ Los Angeles Sports ☐ Riverside ☐ Ventura ☐ San Diego

*Name*_____ *Street*_____
(Please Print Your Name and Address)

*City*_____ *State*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

try this way to or from

CALIFORNIA

through Panama Canal via Havana

Only 13 days from Coast to Coast and you visit sparkling Havana, see the marvelous Panama Canal, travel on great, luxurious, new liners, each over 33,000 tons in size. Rail and water round trips (steamer in either direction) from home town back to home town. LOW SUMMER FARES.

No. 1 Broadway, New York; 460 Market St., San Francisco; our offices elsewhere, or authorized S. S. and R. R. Agents.

Panama Pacific Line ALL NEW STEAMERS

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

EUROPE CRUISE June 28 s.s. "LANCASTRIA"

CUNARD LINE, 52 days, $600 to $1250

Spain, Italy, (Oberammergau), Norway, Scotland, Paris, etc.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

TRAVERSITY

NOT a floating nor a drifting but a travel university for limited group. Around the World, leaving New York September 27, 1930. Trip assured. Men and women, 17 to 30. Visit 27 countries. 80 days at sea, 150 on shore. Traveled faculty. References required. *Write*

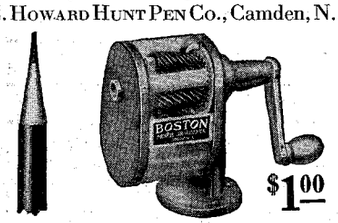
THE TRAVERSITY, INC.

Woodstock Tower 320 East 42nd St., New York

It always makes its point

THERE are thousands of fine tailored pencil points in every Boston Pencil Sharpener, and the cost is trifling. Model L costs $1. Others at $1.25, $1.50, $3, $5 and $7. Slightly higher in the West. From any store selling stationery.

C. HOWARD HUNT PEN CO., Camden, N. J.



$1.00

BOSTON PENCIL SHARPENERS

Solid Steel Cutters

SPLITTING INTERNATIONAL GOLF HONORS

CLASPED hands across the tees characterized the first part of America's 1930 golf invasion of Eng and—an invasion in which, so far, honors are even, with each side contributing to the maintenance of tradition.

The American team, captained by the redoubtable Bobby Jones, once more and for the sixth consecutive time, by a score of 10 to 2, captured the Walker Cup. This trophy, according to W. F. Leysmith in the New York *Times*, has never been won by England.

But, to console our cousins across the sea for this loss, America's Glenna Collett lost the British Women's Championship to Diana Fishwick. And this honor, Mr. Leysmith continues, has never been won by an American.

So each side can soothe the wounds of defeat with the balm of victory, be happy, and extend congratulations. As the New York *Times* observes:

Peculiar sympathy will go out to Miss Collett, not because she lost the ladies' championship, but because she lost it when she apparently had it at her mercy. Playing through the harder half of the draw, she had met and conquered one formidable opponent after another. Then when she encountered in the finals a player regarded by everybody as inferior to her, she went completely off her game, and was hopelessly beaten.

Such things will occur even to seasoned golfers. Great performers of the male sex sometimes fall victims to these unaccountable attacks of nerves on the links. All through the week the play of Miss Collett had been almost mechanically perfect, but suddenly something snapt, and the machine broke down. Of such is the kingdom of golf. Otherwise its votaries would not be so mad about it.

In winning the Walker Cup again, the American team triumphed far more overwhelmingly than had been expected. The British summoned their best, but our men were too strong for them. Perhaps an element of luck entered into this contest also, for it was "American weather" at Sandwich. Bernard Darwin had predicted that the British would lose unless the weather was a fine mixture of cold wind and rain with a sprinkling of hail. It is doubtful, in view of the result, if even that could have won the Walker Cup for England. When the sun shone and there was only a breeze instead of a gale, the victory of the Americans was foregone.

And *The Sun* of the same city continues, speaking of Miss Collett:

Her defeat by Miss Fishwick was somewhat surprizing, altho to call it an upset would scarcely be accurate.

Much as Americans would have liked to see her win, none on this side of the Atlantic will begrudge the new British champion a well-earned victory. Miss Fishwick has yet to meet her twentieth birthday, but she has been playing prime golf for several years. Twice she won the British girls' championship; last fall she reached the finals in the women's tournament, only to fall before the sound play of Miss Molly Gourlay. There is every reason to suppose that a career so auspiciously begun is destined to reach the heights of golfing glory.

The American Walker Cup team wo without much difficulty. More significan than the expected victory, however, i the indication to be found in the pla that Bobby Jones is finding his touch again With other championship matches ahead this is interesting news for the competitor who will face him.

Both sides in this friendly warfare of th links have been generous in praise. "They were too good for us," writes Bernar Darwin, the famous British expert, in th London *Times*, as quoted by its New Yor namesake. And he says further:

If ever a ball was off the course, it wa wholly unnecessary to ask to whom i belonged. That is the story in a nutshell

I doubt, however, if any one was pre pared for the overwhelming brilliancy the let loose upon us in the singles. Long putt flew in all over the green. There wer threes being done on all sides.

Our men did their share, and more aston ishing golf than much of that played b Stout probably never has been seen, bu the Americans scintillated all the time, an as an entire team they were irresistible Even those who knew them well wer hardly prepared for such an onslaught. A the end of the day there was nothing to d but acknowledge the superiority of th victors and drink to the health of Mis Fishwick.

Jones just went on and on like the mos perfectly oiled machine. At the home hol Jones actually did put his second in bunker. He laid the ball nearly dead ou of it, and then without seeming to try ver hard, missed the putt. He was around wit 7 up, and that certainly was enough.

And in a dispatch to America, copy righted by North American Newspape Alliance and quoted here from the New York *World*, he continues this tribute, an adds some incidents of the cup play, saying

I have no excuses to offer. Some of ou men played ill. Some played very well But however they played they never coul have stood against such a combined attack

Nobody has profounder admiration fo American golfers than I. But I neve thought they could play as well as the did. All matches were important, fo on any one of them might have depende the issue of the day.

But there was only one that I believ I wanted to see, and that was Bobby Jone against Roger Wethered.

I can't say that any one expected Weth ered to win. But if there was any man wh could produce the kind of golf to hol Bobby, we thought he was the one.

Of course everything had to go right fo us if he was to do it. And above everythin else his driving, which is his heel of Achilles had to hold out. It did not hold out Wethered had a fit of hooking, and to g into the rough against Bobby is to los a hole.

It must be admitted, however, tha Wethered was sorely tried. Up to the tur he was fully holding his own. Bobby the let loose one devastating thrust, a strok of overwhelming genius, when from a badl hooked drive to the second hole he lan a pitch and run dead from heavy grass an stone. Otherwise he was not quite his bes self.

Jones let a putt or two slip, and had t work hard for some of his halves.

Both players were out in 35, a good scor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but not a terrific one, and there seemed nothing to it. Then came a bolt from the blue. Bobby really began to show what he could do.

He holed the next four holes in 4—3—3—3, which may be called, I suppose, one par, two birdies, and one eagle. There was nothing to be done against such golf, and Wethered wilted under the storm.

His driving became disjointed, and Bobby added more and more holes, playing beautifully.

The Times of London adds editorially:

The figures do not, of course, mean that British golf is decadent. But they do mean that for some reason—partly perhaps because of superior fitness—the standard of amateur golf is and has been for the last few years higher in the United States than in these islands.

It by no means follows that either our amateur or open championships will be won this summer by Americans. There is life in the old dog yet. But not until a team chosen to represent our amateur players has carried off the Walker Cup at least once will it be possible to say that the royal and ancient game as played in Great Britain has renewed its youth.

While speaking from the American standpoint, Bobby Jones states in a copyrighted article in the New York *Sun:*

It seems to me that the only possible explanation of the gratifying result is to be found in the play of our team. It would not be fair to say that the British team did not do itself justice. I think it did. One or two of the British players did not play quite up to their best game, but others played quite well, and still were beaten.

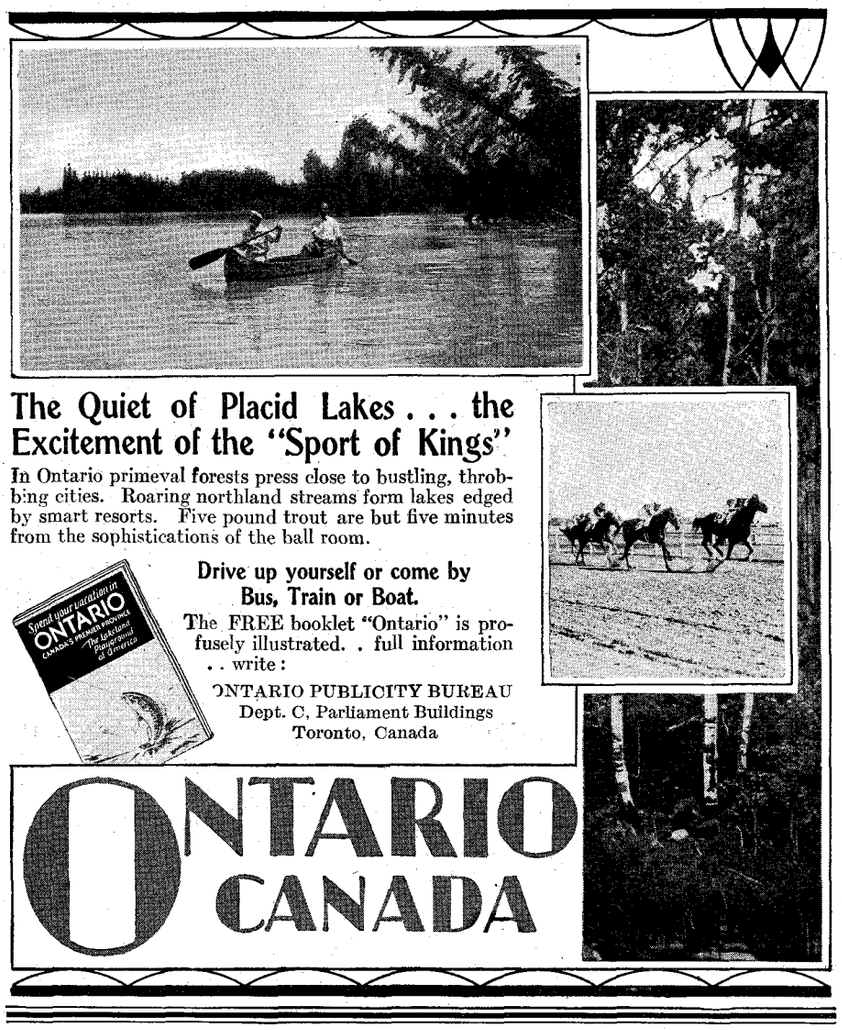
That one or two or even three men of a team of eight would be off form on a particular day was, of course, to be expected. It was not reasonable even to hope that every man would be in top form for the match. Yet that is what happened in this case to the American players. I say it "happened," because it was solely a matter of chance which no one could control.

We were simply lucky that on that particular day we all appeared upon the links prepared to outdo ourselves.

We have all been received and entertained and congratulated in the truest spirit of friendliness and sportsmanship. But that is not one bit more than we have learned to expect. Courtesy and hospitality have long ago become habits for our fine friends over here. We shall always enjoy meeting them in their country or in our own, and when they beat us we hope we will be able to make them feel as welcome to victory as they have made us feel.

Stars there were in plenty in the Walker Cup matches. But the outstanding sensation was twenty-year-old Don Moe, an Oregon college sophomore, "who graduated in international golfdom with flying colors in the most spectacular uphill triumph" that the Walker Cup classic has ever seen, as Hal Leyshon tells us in a Consolidated Press dispatch, copyrighted by the New York *Sun* foreign service. Reading on:

The Royal St. George, which is the "finishing school" for so many fine golfers, was a mere play course for this collegian in his victory by 1 up over J. T. Stout. His second round score of 67 set a course record, one under the best match play score of 68



The Quiet of Placid Lakes . . . the Excitement of the "Sport of Kings"

In Ontario primeval forests press close to bustling, throbbing cities. Roaring northland streams form lakes edged by smart resorts. Five pound trout are but five minutes from the sophistications of the ball room.

Drive up yourself or come by Bus, Train or Boat.

The FREE booklet "Ontario" is profusely illustrated. . full information . . write:

ONTARIO PUBLICITY BUREAU
Dept. C, Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Canada

ONTARIO CANADA

Exploring John Bull's Island

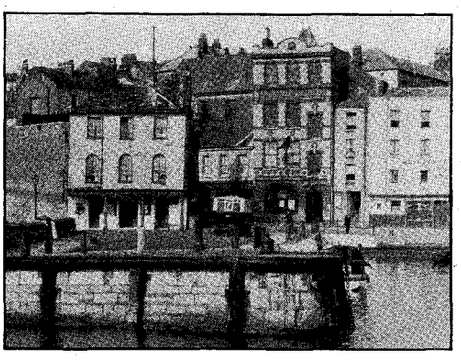
Not alone thru the favorite tourist haunts and bustling cities of England, Scotland and Wales, but into remote corners, seaside and mountain resorts little known to Americans. Truly a rare treat is in store for those who travel with that famous "Traveltalk" lecturer, E. M. Newman, via his fascinating book—

SEEING ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

This beautifully illustrated volume takes the reader all over Great Britain, and with the exception of London which is to have a volume by itself, almost every town and locality of note figures at least briefly.

Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford

Beginning with Shakespeare's home on the Avon and ending with Harry Lauder's favorite links in Scotland, Mr. Newman finds something interesting or amusing at every turn. The Wessex of Hardy's novels, the English lakes made famous by Wordsworth, and the scenes of Hall Caine's novels in the Isle of Man all are glimpsed.



Sutton Pool, Plymouth, whence the Mayflower Sailed in 1620

Wales

From quaint old Chester the author lures us across the Welsh border to Llandudno by the sea, Bettws-y-Coed, etc.

Edinburgh, Glasgow

Then from Clovelly, and from the Doone Valley up over the Scottish border to Edinburgh and Glasgow, Loch Lomond, the Trossachs, and the highland haunts made famous by Scott and Burns and Stevenson. Mr. Newman also finds such bustling cities as Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool well worth visiting.

Tells Us What We Want to Know

"He has the knack of telling us just the things about which most of us want to know, and his ever-ready camera is forever making pictures of the most fascinating scenes and objects imaginable. He never goes into tiresome detail about things we don't care much about, but he gives us just enough of the interesting places to satisfy our curiosity."—*News & Observer*, Raleigh, N. C.

Paints Attractive Word-Pictures

"Mr. Newman has a knack of painting such attractive word pictures of places he visits and brightening the background with such entertaining anecdotes, that the actual illustrations are only incidental, and the real pleasure of his book is seeing places of interest through his eyes."—*State Register*, Springfield, Mass.

293 Half-Tone Illustrations Made from Original Photographs

All Book Stores. 8vo, Cloth. $5.00; $5.22, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, *Publishers*, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LIFE-SAVING BOOKS

Written by Eminent Authorities

Twenty-four volumes prepared under the auspices of THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL which is composed of such organizations as the *American Red Cross, American Public Health Association, National Tuberculosis Association, etc.* Each volume is written in plain, every-day language by a distinguished physician, scientist, or dietician of recognized professional standing. The subjects covered constitute most of the health problems that confront men, women, and children. The nominal price at which they are sold, only 30 cents per volume, makes them available to every one.

Will Pay Large Dividends in Health and Happiness

"One doubts if there are to be found anywhere investments that will pay such large dividends in health and happiness and pleasure as the purchase of a set of these practical aids to health."—Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle.*

(1)—**LOVE AND MARRIAGE:** Normal Sex Relations; By T. W. Galloway, Ph.D., Litt. D.; Associate Director of Educational Measures, American Social Hygiene Association.
The various elements, biological, social, and sexual, which make up a successful and happy married life.

(2)—**FOOD FOR HEALTH'S SAKE:** What to Eat. By Lucy H. Gillett, M.A., Superintendent of Nutrition, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, N. Y.
An outline of what and how to eat for maximum efficiency and health building.

(3)—**HEALTH OF THE WORKER:** How to Safeguard It. By Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D.; Chairman National Health Council.
Hygiene and sanitation in factory and shop and how industrial workers can protect and promote their health.

(4)—**EXERCISES FOR HEALTH:** By Lenna L. Meanes, M.D., Medical Director, Women's Foundation for Health.
Illustrative material, giving the type of exercise best suited to each one's personal needs.

(5)—**VENEREAL DISEASES:** Their Medical, Nursing and Community Aspects. By W. F. Snow, M.D., General Director, American Social Hygiene Association.
A non-technical discussion of cause, spread, treatment, cure, and prevention of each of these diseases and related social hygiene questions.

(6)—**MAN AND THE MICROBE:** How Communicable Diseases are Controlled. By C. E. A. Winslow, Dr. P.H.; Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine.
A description of germs and germ diseases and how they are spread, together with practical methods of disease prevention by means of sanitation.

(7)—**THE BABY'S HEALTH.** By Richard A. Bolt, M.D., Gr.P.H.; Director, Medical Service American Child Health Association.
How to care for the baby so that it will be healthy; will develop properly, and be strong and free from disease.

(8)—**PERSONAL HYGIENE:** The Rules for Right Living. By Allan J. McLaughlin, M.D.; Surgeon United States Public Health Service.
Practical suggestions as to how to apply personal hygiene to promote health and get the most out of life.

(9)—**COMMUNITY HEALTH:** How to Obtain and Preserve It. By D. B. Armstrong, M.D.; Sc.D.; Executive Officer of the National Health Council.
An outline of what the community should do for the health of its citizens and what each person should do to make his community a healthy place.

(10)—**CANCER:** Nature, Diagnosis, and Cure. By Francis Carter Wood, M.D.; Director, Institute for Cancer Research, Columbia University.
The best statement about cancer ever written for the laity. It tells what it is and how to know it and have it cured.

(11)—**YOUR MIND AND YOU:** Mental Health. By George K. Pratt, M.D., Medical Director, Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene.
Describes how your mind can be a friend or enemy and how it can be enlisted as your ally.

(12)—**TAKING CARE OF YOUR HEART.** By T. Stuart Hart, M.D.; President, Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, New York.
How to avoid and prevent heart troubles, which form the leading cause of death in this country.

(13)—**THE EXPECTANT MOTHER:** Care of Her Health. By R. L. DeNormandie, M.D.; Instructor in Obstetrics, Harvard Medical School.
The care needed during pregnancy that both mother and baby may be healthy and well.

(14)—**HOME CARE OF THE SICK.** By Clara D. Noyes, R.N.; Director of Nursing, American Red Cross.
What to do in the home when illness is present. Practical suggestions for the care of the sick.

(15)—**ADOLESCENCE:** Educational and Hygienic Problems. By Maurice A. Bigelow, Ph.D.; Professor of Biology and Director School of Practical Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University.
The scientific and sociological aspects of adolescence to explain the proper transition from childhood to adult life.

(16)—**THE HUMAN MACHINE:** How your Body Functions. By W. H Howell, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., Sc.D.; Associate Director, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University.
A non-technical, literary description of the anatomy and physiology of the human body, the most wonderful machine of all.

(17)—**THE YOUNG CHILD'S HEALTH.** By Henry L. K. Shaw, M.D.; Clinical Professor, Diseases of Children, Albany Medical College.
How to care for the health of the runabout child from two to six years of age.

(18)—**THE CHILD IN SCHOOL:** Care of Its Health. By Thomas D. Wood, M.D.; Professor of Physical Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

(19)—**TUBERCULOSIS:** Nature, Treatment and Prevention. By Linsly R. Williams, M.D.; Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association.
Covers the whole field of tuberculosis, the cause, spread, treatment, prevention and duties of citizens, patients, and the community.

(20)—**THE QUEST FOR HEALTH:** Where It Is and Who can Help Secure It. By James A. Tobey, M.S.; Former Administrative Secretary, National Health Council.
A statement of what health is, how it may be obtained, and a description of the actual help which the government, States, municipalities, physicians, and voluntary health agencies can give to individuals.

(21)—**DIABETES AND ITS TREATMENT.** By Frederick M. Allen, M.D.; Director, Physiatric Institute, Morristown, N. J.
How to avoid diabetes and Bright's disease, and how to modify the diet and habits in actual cases of kidney trouble.

(22)—**POSTURE AND HYGIENE OF THE FEET.** *By Philip Lewin,* M.D.; Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School.
A popular scientific treatment of the best methods for avoiding and curing foot troubles.

(23)—**WHAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT EYES.** By F. Park Lewis, M.D., Vice-President, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.
Practical advice on how to preserve and improve one's eyesight.

(24)—**CARE OF THE MOUTH AND TEETH.** By Harvey J. Burkhart, D.D.S.; Dir., Eastman Clinic, Rochester, N. Y.

The books are bound in flexible Fabrikoid 4 by 6 inches in size.

AT BOOKSTORES, ONLY 30 CENTS EACH

Or from the Publishers on the coupon below, 35c each: five or more copies, 30c each, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose.....for which please send me books numbered as follows:* Dept. 1302

Name.....

Street Number.....

City.....State.....

*Order by numbers shown.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

made in 1911 by a Briton, Everett Smith, in winning the St. George vase.

In the morning round Moe appeared to be the victim in a great American tragedy, when, despite a 33 going out, five under par, he found himself one down at the turn to the Carnera-shouldered Stout, who hits for great distances. Four down at lunch, despite a three-under-par round, Moe's case looked hopeless when Stout started the afternoon round with threes on the first three holes to go 7 up at the twenty-first hole.

Such a handicap might have discouraged a veteran in many foreign wars, but Moe, playing for the first time abroad, clung doggedly to the belief that his under-par golf must tell in the end.

Moe was almost as deliberate as the veteran Dr. Willing, studying all his putts carefully and sinking every putt on the afternoon round except at the fifteenth hole, where he was bunkered, and the conceded eighteenth.

And here is Moe's own story, as he told it to Mr. Leysmith. We quote from the New York *Times:*

I lost the first three holes of the afternoon round to Stout, which brought him 7 up. Then I seemed to get going with a long putt on the fourth green which dropped nicely—a birdie 3.

We halved the fifth in par 4's. I then won the sixth in par 3, the seventh with a birdie 4, the eighth with a par 3, and the ninth with a birdie 3. I was then out in 33 and 2 down on the match.

My sixth consecutive win came to me at the tenth in par 4 and we halved the eleventh also in par 4. I won the twelfth with a birdie 3 to bring the match all square.

A par 4 at the thirteenth put me 1 up, but I didn't get out of a bunker at the fifteenth too well, and was 5 to Stout's par 4. Then, all square, we halved the sixteenth and seventeeth in par 3's and par 4's, and I was lying pretty good for a birdie 3 at the last hole, when Stout, who had chipped short and then played two more shots, gave me the match. When Stout walked across to me on the eighteenth green, it was the most thrilling moment of my life.

Nor were comic touches lacking from these scenes of sporting valor. One of the most delightful was in the match between Roland Mackenzie of the United States and William Campbell of England. Mr. Leysmith reports it in *The Times,* observing that the match will long be remembered because of it. Reading on:

The American took a full punching-iron for his second shot, but pushed it out among the spectators lining the fairway to the right.

"I hope I have not killed any one," said Mackenzie as he ran forward.

The commotion around that spot, however, was not caused by any injury to a spectator but by the fact that the ball could not be found.

"Where did it hit you?" asked a marker.

"Here," said a spectator, pointing to his side.

There was another search, then suddenly the spectator cried:

"Here it is! It's in my jacket pocket."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KEEP YOUR EYE ON GOLF'S ALSO RANS

AN unknown girl—her name was announced as Glena Collette—qualified in the U. S. G. A. women's championship in 1919, but no one thought anything about it.

Another unknown named Jack Hutchinson, tied for eighth in the open in 1908, and was only two shots behind the winner in 1911. But these facts attracted little attention.

But the years passed. Glena Collette, her name spelled Glenna Collett, has since been women's champion four times.

And Jack Hutchinson, his name spelled more accurately as Jock Hutchison, won the P. G. A. championship in 1920 and the British Open in 1921.

And the moral is this, according to Hal Sharkey, writing in *The American Golfer:* He who would be forewarned is advised "to pay a little closer attention to the present-day also-rans."

It was only because few people do this, the writer says, that most people thought that "an unknown had won the amateur championship when Jimmy Johnston broke through at Del Monte."

Especially, in the case of the pros, should the thoughtful golf fan watch the winter tournaments. It is in these competitions that the professional stars begin to shine. It was from such play that Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith, Tommy Armour, Al Watrous, Johnny Farrell, Al Espinosa, and a host of others burst into the limelight.

So that the results of future tournaments may not shock us unduly, Mr. Sharkey invites us to consider what some comparatively obscure professionals have done during the past winter. Here are a few names that may be in the sports page head-lines ere many years pass, we learn from *The American Golfer:*

Two pros, Tony Manero and Denny Shute, emerged from the non-winners' class. Shute made his arrival doubly conclusive.

He followed up a notable win in the Los Angeles Open by leading another strong field in the Texas Open at San Antonio three weeks later.

There were several others who were only a putt or two away from the winner's portion of fame.

Outstanding among the Pacific coast entries were the Dutra brothers, Olin and Mortie.

Olin did tie for first in the Long Beach Open but there was no play-off. He was second at Catalina, tied for third with his brother in the great field at Agua Caliente, and finished seventh in the Hawaiian Open.

In addition to his fine showing at Agua Caliente, Mortie Dutra tied for sixth in the Los Angeles Open and tied for fourth in the Oregon Open.

Both Dutras are big men physically and they are seasoned players. Both are long hitters and Olin, in addition, is an excellent putter.

Like Al Espinosa, the Dutras were born in the Monterey section of California of Spanish stock.

They are about thirty years old and the only reason they aren't better known in the East is because they hold down club jobs—Mortie in Tacoma and Olin near Los Angeles—and their participation in competitions is necessarily limited to the events on the West Coast.

Making the winter trip this year for the first time were "several pros in their thirties who haven't given much time to tournament play, tho not because of any lack of ability." The writer tells us as he proceeds:

Outstanding among them are Whiffy Cox of the Dyker Beach municipal links in Brooklyn and Neal McIntyre of the Highland Golf and Country Club of Indianapolis.

Cox learned the game as a caddie years ago and then was away from the game during a hitch in the United States Navy during the World War.

Looking around for employment following his discharge from Uncle Sam's forces, Whiffy returned to golf, but for several years he didn't concern himself with tournament play.

He popped up at the Metropolitan Open last year and almost won the event, finally finishing second to Bill Mehlhorn.

The Brooklyn professional embarked on the winter tour last December, largely to see what he could learn.

It was his first trip West and the first time he had played golf in the South.

At times he proved he could use wood clubs and irons with anybody. Only in bunker play, chipping, and occasionally in putting was Whiffy deficient.

McIntyre, who hits the ball well, has all the attributes of a great player except possibly the grim determination required to regard tournament golf as serious work.

A younger player who gives every promise is Mike Turnesa, twenty-one-year-old brother of Joe. Of them we read:

Joe and Mike—they look alike and swing alike. Some observers predict Mike will go farther than Joe.

When he was only twenty Mike came only a shot from winning the Westchester Open from a good field. He was in the money consistently during February. He tied for sixth at San Antonio, tied for seventh at Houston, and tied for second, one shot behind Horton Smith, in the thirty-six-hole tourney at Orlando.

Of course there were many others, who are listed thus:

Clarence Clark, a big boy from Oklahoma, has all the physical requirements. He is a long hitter and a good putter.

His best showing was a third place, at Long Beach. A little more seasoning and serious application will make him a foe worthy of any golfer's steel.

Another who made an impression was Fairly Clark of Savannah, who held up well for three rounds in the Savannah Open.

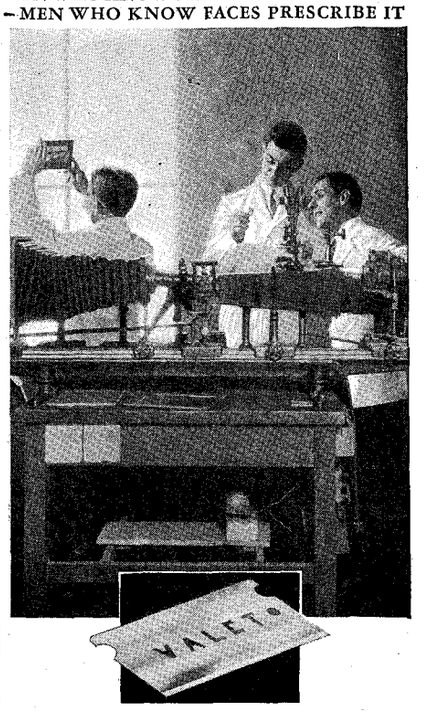
Others who caught the eye were Tom Creavy, a New York youngster, who may be remembered for his match play victory over Johnny Farrell in the Metropolitan P. G. A. championship a couple of years ago.

Dick Grout, an Oklahoma socker, who tied Armour for second money at Oklahoma City.

Johnny Perelli, a twenty-one-year-old boy, who came back to the Berkeley Country Club course, over which he used to caddie, and won third money in a big field.

Charley Seaver, an eighteen-year-old Los Angeles amateur.

MEN WHO KNOW STEEL PREFER THE VALET
—MEN WHO KNOW FACES PRESCRIBE IT



Students of Steel
Praise *the new*
VALET BLADE

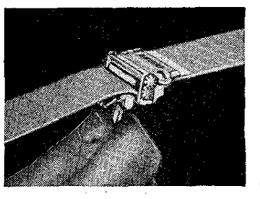
"WE examined the new Valet blade under the microscope . . . made an actual shaving test. The findings of the microscope were confirmed by a cool, smooth, comfortable shave in record time."

Concise and uncolored—signed by every member of the graduating class in metallurgy at the University of Pittsburgh—this report tells why men who know steel prefer the new Valet blade! They studied the Valet in laboratory and bathroom—examined the structure of the steel—found it fine and uniform in quality.

Dermatologists—men who know faces—prescribe the Valet for skin troubles caused by imperfect shaving. They say it is easier on the face—a safeguard against infection.

Keep your face young—your skin clear. Use the Valet blade—in the scientifically adjusted Valet AutoStrop—the only razor that does not require removal of the blade for stropping, shaving or cleaning.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., INC.
656 First Ave., New York
Also Toronto, London, Paris, Milan, Rio de Janeiro
The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel.



The NEW VALET
Auto-Strop BLADE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FACING THE OVERPRODUCTION PROBLEM

WE EAT TOO MUCH, and loss of appetite follows. The world produces too much, and all of a sudden we discover that the consuming public is "all fed up," supplies accumulate, prices drop, and all the symptoms of industrial indigestion, or depression, appear.

We had our lesson in the after-war deflation, a few years ago, and our manufacturers have avoided excessive production of finished goods, but throughout the world there has been overproduction of foodstuffs and raw materials, and the National City Bank of New York tells us in its current bulletin that we simply can not help being affected thereby.

And how get rid of overproduction? The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls on business men to stimulate the sale of goods by making prices attractive to buyers. The New York *Times* quotes bankers and commodity brokers who look askance at various governmental and private relief plans, and suggest that the good old law of supply and demand be allowed to do its perfect work.

This world-wide overproduction of raw materials is just a case of upsetting the "economic equilibrium," says the writer for the National City Bank. The world is producing more wheat, and sugar, and coffee, and cotton, and rubber, than it can possibly use. The idea is even advanced that there are too many people engaged in farming "for a well-balanced economic situation."

BUT SEE WHAT IT HATCHED OUT
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

But why has there been such widespread overproduction in recent years? Well, the writer for the New York bank thinks it is due "partly to the extraordinary stimulus given to the production of such commodities outside of Europe by the war, partly to progress made in the science and methods of production since the war, and partly to efforts on the part of governments to protect domestic industries and control prices with that end in view."

"The increased production of sugar, wheat, and wool is directly traceable to high prices for these products during and after the war," we are told. In the case of grains, earlier calculations about production costs have been upset by the development of improved machinery. The sugar-bearing qualities of cane have been improved, which has, naturally, increased the yield. Cotton production has been increased by adapting it to the cheap lands of our Southern plains, and production has also increased in tropical countries.

There is a political angle to all this, we read on in the bank bulletin:

> The creation of new nations as a result of the war has caused much territory, which formerly was open to trade with few or no restrictions, to be closed in large degree, for the purpose of developing home industries with a view to making the new nations economically independent. Nationalistic sentiment or considerations related to fiscal policies have influenced other countries to do likewise, with the result that production for domestic consumption has been stimulated, markets have been closed to international trade, and nations accustomed to export a surplus find their outlets restricted. This causes products to be sacrificed in world markets, and some internal markets are thereby affected, as, for example, the price of sugar in the United States. The restriction of imports into Russia has increased the competition in other markets.
>
> The disposition to regulate or support the prices of domestic products by the use of governmental credit or legislation has been seen in the attempts with rubber, coffee, and sugar, not to speak of the omnibus policy of the United States, as seen in the pending tariff bill. In the case of the three products, the effect has been to increase the state of overproduction and the ultimate demoralization of prices.

Now we come to the startling argument that there are too many farmers. A hundred years ago, 75 per cent. of the people, with the hand tools of that day, had to work on the farms to provide food and raw materials for the rest of the population, but to-day, it is asserted, "less than 25 per cent. of the population is able to supply the farm products, and 75 per cent. may be engaged in other occupations which minister to the common comfort and welfare." This development is welcomed by the writer, and for these reasons:

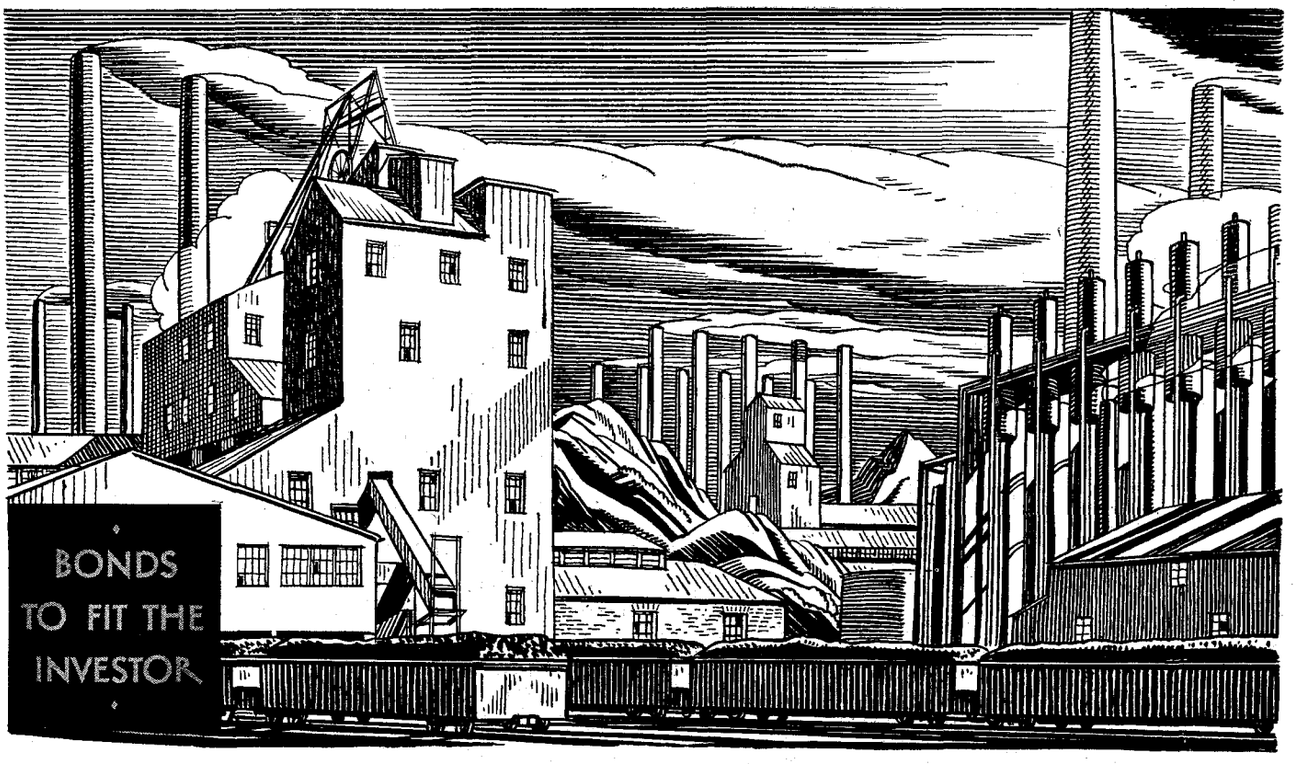
> These new occupations enlarge the circle of trade, the people in them exchanging services with each other and with the farmers, enabled to do so and to enjoy the higher standard of living by reason of the increasing power and greater diversification of industry.
>
> Call the roll of the new industries of the last generation and note the new services in the trade circle: The electrical industries and their services, the automobile industry, the radio, the airplane, to name only a few outstanding ones, all made possible by the progress of industry and the release of labor from the production of the bare necessities.

In other words, as the writer for the great New York bank sees it, "the overproduction of the world to-day is in crude products." Productive capacity is engaged too much on such products and not enough upon finished goods. Certainly, it is argued, people do not have all the goods of the latter class they want:

> The development of instalment-buying is a convincing demonstration that many persons have wants unsatisfied, and is it not a matter of common knowledge that this is uniformly the case?
>
> Would there be any slack season in the house-building or home-furnishing industries if every family could have what it wanted in these lines?
>
> It will be said, of course, that slack trade is due to inability on the part of would-be consumers to buy, but since our wants are supplied by a combined system of industry and trade, the purchasing power of consumers exists in their own powers of production, and the latter should set the only limitation upon consumption. In other words, there never would be any unemployment if the industries were in proper relations to each other, and trade was functioning properly.

With production per farm-worker increasing, we don't need so many people working on the farms, which, we are told, quite justifies the much-deplored farm-to-city drift. Indeed—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



RELEASING EARTH'S BURIED ENERGY

TO TURN the myriad wheels of industry, to give speed and volume to transportation, the modern age draws increasingly upon earth's deposits of ancient solar energies—coal and petroleum. These two fuels, last year, provided more than half of the almost six billion dollars of mineral wealth produced in this country.

The United States owes its position of economic leadership in considerable measure to its enormous coal and petroleum resources. This country possesses more than half the coal deposits of the world and about 18 per cent of the petroleum resources. Thus far, the nation has used but one per cent of its three and a half trillion tons of coal.

According to the latest census of manufactures, coal and petroleum furnished 85 per cent of the mechanical power which, in one year, turned 35 billion dollars' worth of raw materials into nearly 63 billion dollars' worth of finished products.

Placing the nation's fuel resources at the command of industry has called for extensive and intelligent financial backing. Halsey, Stuart & Co. has aided in the development of coal and petroleum through the distribution of bonds it has underwritten, secured by properties of some of the largest factors in these industries. The rigorous standards to which these and other offerings are subjected prior to purchase and recommendation to our clientele are set forth in our booklet, *Choosing Your Investment House*. A copy will be mailed on request.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO, *201 South La Salle Street* NEW YORK, *35 Wall Street*

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

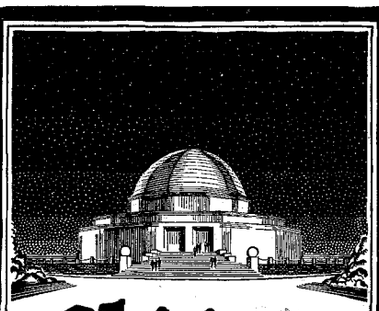
THE PROGRAM THAT DOES MORE THAN ENTERTAIN

Every Wednesday evening you may increase your knowledge of sound investment by listening to the Old Counsellor on the

Halsey, Stuart & Co. program. Broadcast over a Coast to Coast chain of 37 stations associated with National Broadcasting Co.

8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time
7 P. M. Central Standard Time
6 P. M. Mountain Standard Time
5 P. M. Pacific Standard Time
Daylight Saving Time—one hour later

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Chicago

made an island in Lake Michigan as the site for America's first planetarium — the new Adler Planetarium. It contains the famous German scientific apparatus which will bring the vastness of the heavens within normal vision, by finger-touch electrical control. Commonwealth Edison Company provides the dependable electric service.

Commonwealth Edison Company
The Central Station Serving Chicago

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 162 consecutive quarterly dividends to its stockholders. Send for Year Book. Stock listed on The Chicago Stock Exchange.

POK-O-MOONSHINE
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST

In the Adirondacks. Beautiful lake. 300 acres. Experienced counsellors. Careful selection of boys, ages 8-18, four distinct sections. Address

DR. C. A. ROBINSON, Box D5
Peekskill, New York

Do You Use Idioms?

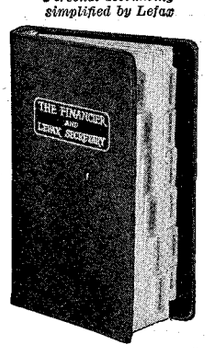
Skilful users of idioms and idiomatic phrases add color, picturesqueness, and expressiveness to their speech and writing. In **"A Desk Book of Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases,"** by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D., Managing Editor of The Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, Author, Lecturer, etc., and Leander J. De Bekker, Editor and Author, the choicest and largest collection of true idioms and idiomatic phrases is alphabetically arranged for instant reference.

12mo. Cloth. 506 pages. $2.25;. $2.39, post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Just a Shake or Two Completes the Toilet
Cuticura Talcum
Refreshing and Cooling
Price 25c. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 5B, Malden, Mass.

It Says "STOP!" to Confusion

Personal accounting simplified by Lefax



This newly designed loose-leaf book—**The Financier and Lefax Secretary** helps to keep personal records straight. Simple, complete. Every man needs one. Unique gift. Pocket-size. Forms to record all personal financial transactions. Designed for people with moderate income. Twelve sections, plainly indexed. Compact, durable. For home or office use.

Only $2.75

Ask for The Financier and Lefax Secretary at the nearest stationery store—or write us. This newest of Lefax books keeps financial records all in one place. Based upon experience of 19 years preparing data and forms for thousands of uses. Full list and prices of various other Lefax data sheets and blanks will be sent free upon request.

LEFAX, INC.
Ninth and Sansom Sts., Dept. 204, Philadelphia, Pa.
Please send more information about *The Financier*, Lefax catalog and name of nearby dealer.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... *State*.....

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

The truth is that even to-day there are too many people on the farms for their own good or for a well-balanced economic situation. If still more of these were transferred to other industries, and the remaining farms were all equipped with the best machinery and methods, the market for farm products and the market for other products would both be better than they are to-day.

In short, the industrial system is not in equilibrium, the supply of crude products being in excess of the supply of finished products, with the result that the producers of the former are too poorly paid to take their proper share of the latter.

World-wide overproduction of commodities has led to active discussion in New York financial circles, which the New York *Times* reports on its financial page. The commodities which seem to be most certainly overproduced, we are told, are wheat, cotton, tin, copper, rubber, hides, sugar, coffee, tea, and petroleum. The new aspect of the situation is that raw materials alone seem to be extensively overproduced, whereas, bankers recall, "in previous times of depression, overproduction of commodities has been accompanied, usually, by overproduction of manufactured goods." But the prevalence of the hand-to-mouth buying policy has kept stocks of finished goods down to a minimum.

The bankers and commodity brokers quoted in *The Times* are generally critical of the various relief plans. These plans, for the most part, "center on the problem of bringing the supply of raw materials down to the existing low level of demand." For instance, there is the "tree-tapping holiday" and the reduction of acreage determined on by Indian and Ceylonese tea-growers. A similar acreage reduction has been suggested to wheat- and cotton-growers. Many bankers are said to believe that the overproduction problem will have to be solved "through the normal working of supply and demand," rather than through governmental or private interference.

But has overproduction been entirely confined to raw materials? True, there were no large supplies of finished goods on the shelves or in the warehouses, when the stock-market crash came last fall. But, contends the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "this was because a new element had come into the credit situation":

By selling on the instalment plan, the various producers had succeeded in creating a situation in which the consumer helped to carry the burden. He technically bought the goods, but what he really did was to mortgage his consumption far ahead.

Overproduction has thus occurred just as truly as if the goods had been held on the shelves, unpaid for.

Another form of overproduction, *The Journal of Commerce* suggests, has been the recent large expansion in plant capacity, due to easy money. And so, taking altogether, the New York paper feels th "the present business depression is n different from past occurrences of the san kind." And now it raises the questio "What must be done to get rid of ove production?" Obviously, we read, "it necessary to stimulate the use of goo and this means, as a rule, to put th prices at a point where buyers can affo them"—

Copper is now being heavily sold becau its price has been reduced to a point co mensurate with the buyer's capacit There has been a rapid working off radio sets, likewise, and for much the san reason. Readjustment of prices all arou is necessary.

The question of restoring employment obviously, a question of enlarging dema for goods by the methods already indicate But business men can not cut prices, as rule, and at the same time pay high wag for work that is no more productive th it was on a lower basis.

Labor must be reorganized, and su reorganization may take the form of eith larger output or of lower money wages which one, organized labor may take choice.

How long will it take for these facto gradually to work themselves out, and bring about a real restoration of busine activity—the fundamental question which reference has already been mad That depends upon the speed with wh reorganization is undertaken, and t energy with which it is carried forward.

WHO'S THE BIGGEST BORROWER?

IT might be thought that German with all her reparations needs, is t biggest borrower, and that the bigge lender in the world is the United Stat with all its gold.

Well, this isn't so on the per capita bas at any rate, according to a report just issu by the League of Nations Economic Sc tion at Geneva. This volume, accordi to a New York *Times* dispatch, jars seve widely accepted ideas. The figures cov the year 1928, and the *Times* writer su marizes in part:

The country lending the most abroad p capita was not the United States, but T Netherlands, which was followed France and the United Kingdom.

The country borrowing the most abro per capita was not Germany, but Australi which was followed by Germany, Arge tina, Norway, and Hungary. Germa was greatest in the amount borrowed, h total being $1,067,000,000. Australia w second, with a total of $267,000,000.

The heaviest annual interest paymen abroad per capita are not by Europea the most heavily indebted of Europe nations paying only from $2 to $5 p capita, but by Australia, New Zealan Canada, Argentina, and South Africa, t citizens of these sparsely settled countri paying from $10 to $30 each.

The greatest net receipt from interest a dividends was still recorded by the Unit Kingdom, with $1,387,000,000 and $68 000,000, respectively, in 1928.

The United States, far from being laggard in her merchant marine, had t

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

econd greatest gross income from maritime reights in 1928, the figures being for the Jnited Kingdom $657,000,000; for the Jnited States $339,000,000, and for Germany $59,000,000, with Norway, Italy, nd Sweden following.

Canada profits more from tourists than he country whose name is generally conidered synonymous with touring, Switzerand. The nations receiving the most from oreign tours are, in order, France, Italy, Canada, and Switzerland.

WHERE WOMEN WORK MOST

WOMEN'S rights and women's business activity are given so much publicity in the English-speaking countries, that almost anybody would say offhand that more women—in proportion to population, of course—have jobs of their own in these countries than anywhere else.

But not so at all, the New York *Journal of Commerce* informs us, noting that in the proportion of the women in the population engaged in gainful occupation some of the continental European countries are way ahead of us. And *The Journal of Commerce* makes an effort to explain how this has come about.

A recent statistical estimate, we are told, puts the proportion of employed adult women in Germany at 43 per cent.; in France, at a little over 50 per cent.; but England, it seems, reports only 26 per cent. of her women gainfully employed, while only 17 per cent. are thus classified in the United States.

The comparisons bring this editorial comment from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

The first impulse is to interpret them as the results of continental war-time losses and resultant general impoverishment.

But, as a matter of fact, prewar statistics do not lend much encouragement to such interpretations of the available data.

In both France and Germany the numbers of women reported to be gainfully employed stood at high figures prior to the war. Post-war percentual increases in numbers of women employed have been somewhat greater than in the case of men, but not pronouncedly so.

The high figures are, however, in both countries substantially increased by the numbers of women reported to be working on the land, and, especially in Germany, by the large numbers in domestic service.

It follows that in these continental countries the problems created by unemployment are man for man or woman for woman, probably not as acute as those which arise in the United States and in England in times of industrial depression.

Given an equal number of unemployed, for instance, the effect upon the entire population can hardly be as keenly felt in countries in which large numbers of women as well as men are gainfully employed. Such women by decreasing the numbers of economic dependents mitigate the hardships which result from loss of employment by the male heads of families.

When, as on the continent, a large number of women are domestic servants or agricultural workers, the bad effects of general business depression upon the general level of well-being are further alleviated.

TEN STEPS TOWARD PROSPERITY

ALL "wishful observations" aside, "what is the process of business recovery?"

The question is asked in *The Review of Reviews* by Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, a well-known writer on business and finance, who gives his entire discussion the optimistically positive title, "Why Prosperity Will Return."

Mr. Rukeyser makes ten answers to his timely query. We here reproduce them slightly abbreviated:

First, a first-hand survey among representative manufacturers and contractors in the building trades indicates that there has been since the recession an increase in operating efficiency, resulting in decreases in cost of production.

Secondly, timidity has characterized the operations of retail and wholesale merchants, and there has doubtless been some tendency toward reduction of inventories. However, at the beginning of the recession, such inventories were not excessive, because of the new tendency toward hand-to-mouth buying, which is rendered feasible by swift freight deliveries by the efficient railroads. The wide-spread use of the instalment plan, however, did increase the inventory of commodities in the hands of consumers; and decreased buying by consumers during the last six months, as measured by published figures of retail and mail-order sales, indicates a gradual working off of such inventories, and hence a gradual accumulation of demand for ships, and shoes, and sealing-wax.

Thirdly, there has been some liquidation of business debts, tho in this respect business was not in an unhealthy condition at the beginning of the recession. The wide-spread period of unemployment has challenged the soundness of the increased use of the instalment plan. Thus far, indications are that the new and wider use of this form of consumer financing has demonstrated its soundness.

Fourthly, there has been a world-wide decline in interest rates. This decline has gradually percolated into all phases of the money market, and will tend to increase the availability of mortgage money for sound construction purposes.

Fifthly, the demand for bonds on the part of investors has risen sharply since the turn of the year, laying the basis for financing important developmental and constructional work.

Sixthly, with prospects for the tariff bill getting out of the way, an important political influence which has been retarding business will be removed.

Seventhly, business is not only free from open hostility at Washington, but is receiving the active cooperation of the Administration in the joint adventure to restore prosperity.

Eighthly, the general commodity price-level, after a precipitous world-wide decline, has recently given evidence of stabilization.

Ninthly, automobile production, tho 38 per cent. below the figure for the corresponding months of last year, has been attuned to demand, and the hazard of overproduction has been removed. Recent reports indicate an improvement in consumer demand.

Tenthly, seasonal factors, such as spring house-cleaning and painting, planting of crops, and new construction, will alleviate unemployment, and thus improve the purchasing power for consumable goods.

Send for this *free* booklet

SIR WALTER RALEIGH had a hunch that pipe-lovers would welcome some practical hints on how to take care of a pipe. It was a good hunch. Thousands of pipe smokers have sent for this free booklet.

It tells you how to break in a new pipe—how to make a good pipe smoke smoother and sweeter—the proper way to clean a pipe—and many worth-while hints on pipe hygiene.

If you haven't sent for this booklet, write for a copy today and find out what pipe makers and pipe-lovers suggest doing to keep your pipe sweet and mellow. Just write to the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 31.

Tune in on "The Raleigh Revue" every Friday, 10:00 to 11:00 P.M. (New York Time), over the WEAF coast-to-coast network of N. B. C.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

It's 15c and *it's milder*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TORTURES of HAY FEVER!

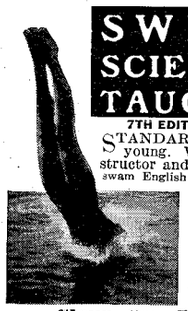
If you are a sufferer, lose no time in getting Dr. Wm. C. Hollopeter's helpful book,

HAY FEVER
Its Prevention and Cure

Newly revised edition. Explains the best practise of the day in treating Hay Fever, and gives much recently discovered information about this baffling disease. In securing the relief afforded by the System of Treatment described in this book, it is advisable to begin some time before the hay fever season sets in. Dr. Hollopeter is a recognized authority on Hay Fever and his book will be of interest to physicians as well as their patients. 424 pages.

12mo. Cloth. $2; $2.14, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York



SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT By Prof. Frank Eugen Dalton

7TH EDITION—COMPLETELY REVISED

STANDARD instruction book for old and young. Written by expert swimming instructor and a son of Captain Dalton, who swam English Channel in 1890. Describes approved technique of Diving, Floating, Sculling, Swimming, including famous Crawl and Trudgen-Crawl strokes practiced by best swimmers. Tells about Channel swims of Gertrude Ederle and others, and the Catalina Island victory of George Young in January, 1927, winning with the Trudgen-Crawl stroke out of 102 contestants. Chapter on saving drowning persons. Eighty-seven illustrations, mostly specially posed photographs.

247 pages. 12mo. Cloth. $1.75; $1.89, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

***Joseph Boggia*, Chef de Cuisine, The Hotel Plaza, New York City, says:** "The Blue Book of Cookery' appeals to me as encouraging to the future of the art of American cooking. It contains the most distinguished array of delicate and dainty receipts for the home that I have seen here. Isabel Cotton Smith has conceived a delightfully smart book."

The Blue Book of Cookery
and Manual of House Management

By Isabel Cotton Smith. Introduction by Emily Post

2000 Tested Recipes — **Afternoon Teas**
Menus for All Seasons — **Menus for Children**
Vegetarian Menus — **665 Pages, Indexed**
Picnic Lunches — **Generously Illustrated**

Crown 8vo. Washable Fabrikoid Binding, $2.50. Rich Dark Blue, Flexible Leather, with lettering and stamping in gold; gilt edged paper; $5. Postage, 18c extra. At all Bookstores, or from

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

June Weddings

can be made conventionally correct in every detail if the persons concerned consult the "Blue Book of Social Usage"—

ETIQUETTE

By Emily Post

712 pages; crown 8vo. size; 19 pages on Courtships and Engagements; 39 on Wedding Preparations; 39 on The Day of the Wedding; full-page pictures of decorations for home and church weddings, with frontispiece of a "Bride's Bouquet."

Cloth, $4; full leather, $7.50. Postage, 18c extra. At Bookstores, or

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

Or, do you want to improve your position? Then be sure to read the new edition of HOW TO GET A POSITION AND HOW TO KEEP IT, by S. Roland Hall. An earnest, helpful book. 140 pages. 12 mo. Cloth. $1; $1.10 post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

USE **JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP**
ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON TIRED, TENDER SMARTING PERSPIRING FEET
THE 61 ANNIVERSARY
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

ECZEMA
Relieve that itching, burning torment and start the healing with
Resinol

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 15.—Eugene Roy is inaugurated temporary President of Haiti.

William J. Locke, popular British novelist, dies in Paris. He was sixty-seven.

The police authorities offer passive resistance to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's march on the salt depot at Dharasana, India, and the two opposing forces begin sitting it out in the middle of the road.

May 16.—American golfers keep the Walker Cup, winning ten matches to two from their British opponents, playing in England.

Paris welcomes 230 Gold Star mothers, the first of those who are to visit France as the guests of the United States Government.

The bandit situation continues unchecked in the Hankow area, and the fighting between Northern and Nanking Chinese forces along the Lunghai railway is reported approaching major proportions.

The attempt of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to lead a raid on the salt depot at Dharasana collapses when she is threatened with arrest after sitting twenty-eight hours in front of a cordon of police.

May 17.—Premier Mussolini announces in a fervent address to 100,000 Fascist militiamen that the Fascist cause no longer has any enemies at home, and he serves notice to the world abroad that Fascist Italy is ready for all comers.

Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, announces to the world his plan for the organization of a system of federal union for Europe, to be developed within the League of Nations but not in opposition to any ethnical group in other countries.

The Allied Reparations Commission, established under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to collect the war indemnity of Germany, ends its labors, and the Young plan takes effect.

May 18.—The *Graf Zeppelin* starts from Friedrichshafen, Germany, on her projected flight to South America and the United States.

Four persons are killed and twenty injured when soldiers break up a Nationalist mass meeting at Artemisa, opposed to President Machado of Cuba.

Four hundred and fifteen participants in the civil-disobedience campaign in India are arrested during the day as they attempt to raid government salt depots.

May 19.—The British High Commissioner's office announces that all immigration into Palestine is suspended pending the survey of immigration and land-settlement problems in the country.

National Congress volunteers conduct another raid on the salt works at Wadala, India, and seventy-two are arrested, while at Lahore nine police are injured by a bomb explosion.

DOMESTIC

May 14.—The Senate approves the transfer of Prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

Admiral William V. Pratt, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, and Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Adams testify in Senate committee hearings that the London naval treaty assures Anglo-American fleet parity if the United States chooses to build all the tonnage permitted.

May 15.—Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired, testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the London naval treaty is distinctly disadvantageous to the United States in that this country is denied the right to have all its cruisers in 8-inch-gun units as, he says, is required for the national defense. At the same time Admiral Pratt tells the Naval Affairs Committee that the agreement does not handicap the American Navy, but would have done so by restricting its cruiser strength exclusively to the 8-inch-gun type.

All Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who had been charged with indulging in political activity are exonerated by the Committee on Episcopacy of the Conference.

Dwight W. Morrow opens his campaign for the United States Senatorial nomination in the New Jersey Republican primary by saying that he would work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and for the substitution of an amendment to restore to the States the power to determine their own policy toward the liquor traffic.

May 16.—Rear-Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Chairman of the Navy General Board, and Rear-Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired, a member of the American delegation, attack the London naval treaty in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, each demanding the construction of only 8-inch-gun cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement and insisting upon the need of twenty-one of this type, with no additional 6-inch gun cruisers.

May 17.—Gallant Fox, owned by W. E. Woodward, Sande up, wins the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, stepping the mile and a quarter in 2:07 3/5, two lengths ahead of Gallant Knight.

May 18.—A tornado in east Arkansas kills seventeen Negroes and makes hundreds homeless.

May 19.—The Senate votes to give its conferees a free hand to negotiate with the House conferees on both the debenture and the flexible tariff provision in the tariff bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously orders a favorable report on the nomination of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States rules that holders of liens on automobiles seized by Prohibition officers in connection with alleged violation of the Prohibition laws shall be protected.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., is exonerated by the Episcopacy Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the stock-market speculation charges brought against him.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications

bon ami.—"C. P. B.," Los Angeles, Calif.—his phrase is pronounced *bon ami—o* as in *not*, *n* sal as in *sing*, *a* as in *arm*, and *i* as in *police*. It French and means "good friend."

crash the gate.—"E. W. S. J.," New York ity.—A phrase derived from the practise of otball and baseball enthusiasts who endeavored gain admission to a game free by a concerted h at the entrance.

Epiphany.—"E. B. W.," Hampden Highlands, e—*Christmas Day* is December 25. From cember the 25th to January 1st there are six ys, exclusive of the starting point, which is t reckoned in the computation of the twelve ys to Epiphany. From January 1st to the 6th, ere are six days, so that *Epiphany* is the Twelfth y after but not including Christmas Day.

Why is the eve of *Twelfth Day* called *Twelfth ght* instead of *Twelfth Eve*? The answer is cause usage established it. When we speak of *ristmas Eve*, we take no cognizance of numbers. hen we refer to *New Year's Eve*, we do the same ng, but we apply several names to the feast of e Epiphany.

The first use of the term as *Twelfth Night* is to be und in the manuscripts of the *Old English Chron-e* dating about 900. The Venerable Bede in his history of the Anglo-Saxon Kings" was the st to make use of *Twelfth Day*, which he did in at famous work written about the same period. ie term *Twelfth Eve* or *Twelfth Even* was not troduced until the year 1000, and is found in a anuscript of the *Gospel of St. Mathew*, ch. 2, 19. occurs also in the *Old English Chronicle* for 1065 a manuscript collection that bears the date 00. *Twelfthtide*, the season of Epiphany, came to use four centuries later, and occurs in Palsave's writings, which are dated 1530. In 1557 usser introduced *Twelvetide* in his "Hundred oints of Husbandry."

folk, folks.—"L. B. McK.," Oakland, Calif.—he correct use is *folk*, not *folks*, for this word is a ollective noun. However, the form *folks* is tablished as a colloquialism in the United States here it has been used for years by persons ho mean their relatives, and as such is an mericanism.

foreign terms.—"J. R. L.," New York City.—/hen foreign words become naturalized, they -sume pronunciations peculiar to themselves. or example, the word *cabaret*, originally a French ord, now commonly mispronounced in New ork City as if written *kabaray*, should be pronounced as if spelled *kabaret*, because the word has een in the language for three hundred years, and established in our speech just as firmly as the ord *hotel*, which we do not call *'otel*, but aspirate he "h." The word *valet* is another word of rench origin but now thoroughly Anglicized, as is lso *tapis*, yet there are persons who would never ay anything else but *val-ay'* and *tah-pee'*.

The word *hangar*, of which the French aspirate he "h," is pronounced *han'gar*—the first *a* as in at," the second as in "far." The term means a hed, shelter, or covered space for vehicles. It is ne that has been in common use among English-peaking people since about 1830, altho the French ave used it since 1650 or thereabout. The reason hat we do not take to it is simple.

haet.—"J. A. H.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—This is a cottism for a little bit, an iota, a whit, and is aid to be a corruption of "a whit," from Anglo-axon *wiht*, a thing, anything, a being, sprite, or emon.

hotel.—"C. H.," Chicago, Ill.—In the United tates, where the letter "h" in the word "hotel" s aspirated, "*a* hotel" is correct. In England, here the "h" in "hotel" is not aspirated, "*an* otel" is accepted as correct. The English use many other words in which they do not emphasize r aspirate the "h" distinctly; as, "*an* historical ovel," "*an* hospitable host."

housewife.—"C. F. B.," New York City.—This word, pronounced *haus-waif—au* as *ou* in *ut*, and *ai* as in *aisle*, comes to us from Middle nglish *hus(e)wif*, from *hus*, "house," and *wif*, 'woman, wife."

In early Middle English, the word was usually written with a connective "e" and when this was absent, it was written *huswif*, the "u" tending to be shortened by position, as in *husband*, giving the form *huswife*, in literary use until the eighteenth century, and still common in dialects. The elision of "w," and dialectally of final "f," and "v" gave the forms *huzzif*, *hussive*, *huzzy*, 'hussy." But the analytical form, with long vowel, *hūsewif*, *hūswif*, *houswif*, *housewife*, continued in use, and became frequent in the sixteenth century, meaning "a woman (usually married) who manages or directs the affairs of her household; the mistress of a family; the wife of a householder," especially when *huswife* began to lose caste through its use in the sense of *hussy*.

The first literary use that we have of this word dates from 1225 in the *Ancren Riwle*, "Heo nis nout *husewif:* aut is a chirche ancre." The first record we have of the modern spelling *housewife* dates from 1710 and is to be found in the "British Apollo": "There is . . . but An Hour in one whole Day between a *Housewife* and a Slut."

Indian summer.—"W. S. H.," Oklahoma City, Okla.—The term came into the language through the "Military Journal" of E. Denny, written about 1793 or 4 (N. E. D. says 1794). In 1812, Freeman printed the following note in his "Sermons": "This charming season is called the *Indian summer*, a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the Court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or their Southwestern God."

Longfellow described it as "lingering autumn pompous with many-colored leaves" in 1837; Morrison in 1887 wrote of the "soft autumnal calm and purple tints, as of an *Indian summer*." But to Freeman it was the period "in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors."

Jeans.—"A. I. H.," Loda, Ill.—The name is pronounced as if spelled *Jinz—i* as in *police*.

leisure.—"R. P. C.," Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Pronounced *lee'zhur* or *lezh'ur*—the "u" as in *full*, which is sometimes weakened to *e* as in *over*. The first is common in the United States; the second preferred in Great Britain.

Mrs.—"L. G. J.," Clinchco, Va.—*Mrs.*, pronounced *Missis*, is a contraction of *Misiress*, but the pronunciation of the latter word, when used as a title of address, has been corrupted.

O; a.—"A. R. O.," Anderson, S. C.—Of course "O" and "a" are definable words. *O* is an interjection used in appeal or exhortation to emphasize the feelings or passion conveyed by the words that follow. *A* is an indefinite article meaning "one" or "any one."

obesity.—"H. B. J.," Watertown, N. Y.—Bailey, the first Englishman to indicate stress in a dictionary, indicated the stress after the "s"—*obes'ity*—in 1724. Johnson in 1755 placed the accent between the "e" and the "s," which led a good many of his followers to believe that the pronunciation should have been *obesity*, but Dr. Johnson invariably put his stress-mark *before* the letter that ended the syllable instead of after it, and this was interpreted by Buchanan to mean that, in his (Johnson's) mind, the pronunciation should be *obees'ity*, so Buchanan recorded this in 1766. The error was corrected by Walker in 1791, who recorded *obes'ity*, but after Walker's death various editions of his dictionary were published under the editorship of different Irishmen and Scotsmen who introduced therein the pronunciation noted by Buchanan. For close on a century and a half American and English dictionaries have indicated *obes'iity* as the correct pronunciation.

Pennsylvania.—"L. Z.," Glendale, L. I., N. Y.—*Pennsylvania* is called the *Key Stone Staie* because it was the seventh or middle in geographical position of the original Thirteen States.

people, peoples.—"J. N. M.," Wollaston, Mass.—*People* is used to designate persons collectively, and as a collective noun it takes a verb in the plural. *Peoples* is used to denote persons of many races; as, the *peoples* of the Eastern hemisphere.

steamship.—"C. S.," New York City.—The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was *The Savannah*, which left New York on March 18, 1819, and arrived in Savannah, Georgia, on March 24, 1819; left the same day, and arrived in Liverpool, England, on April 11, 1819.

that, which.—"M. H. R.," Anniston, Ala.—The uses of "that" and "which" have been causes of contention among grammarians for years. Formerly, "which" was applied to persons, animals, and inanimate things; to-day it is restricted to animals and inanimate things, but it is frequently used for "that" to avoid the repetition of "that." There is in English a sentence which appeared in No. 80 of "The Spectator." It was written by Richard Steele, and in it he used "*that*" eight times, and yet was clearly understood. It ran: "My lords, with humble submission, *that that* I say, is this: *that that that* gentleman has advanced is not *that that* he should have proved to your lordships."

Weymouth.—"C. W. D.," Huron, Ohio. This word is pronounced as if spelled *way'muth* the *u* as in "famous." It is a place-name derived from a city situated on the mouth of the river Wey in southern England.

woman, women.—"H. A. F.," Pontiac, Mich.—A club of women is a "*women's* club." Call it a "*woman's* club," and you imply that one person dominates it. But how can it be a "*woman's* club" when the intention is that it should be for the benefit of *women*? We have a number of organizations such as General Federation of *Women's* Clubs; *Women's* National Democratic Club; *Women's* National Republican Club, and the Young *Women's* Christian Association, and these names are correct. The war produced a number of organizations, such as, the *Women's* Royal Naval Service, and the *Women's* Auxiliary Army Corps.

THE MIND AT MISCHIEF

Tricks and Deceptions of the Subconscious and How to Cope with Them

By William S. Sadler, M.D., F.A.C.S.

In plain every-day language the author explains

Sex Life	**Telepathy**
Baffled Love	**Hysteria**
Worries	**Dreads**
Neurasthenia	**Repressed Desires**
Dreams	**Complexes**
Neuroticism	**Hypnotism**
Melancholia	**Spiritualism**

Obsessions

What They Are—How They Affect Us

"Of Tremendous Personal Help"

Donald H. Laird, Ph.D., Sci.D., Director, Colgate Psychological Laboratory: "Many people will find Dr. Sadler's 'The Mind at Mischief' of tremendous personal help, and every one will find it interesting and profitable reading. It is sound, up-to-date, fad-free, and deals with vital personal and social situations."

Free from the Usual "Guff"

William Brady, M. D.: "I find the book 'The Mind at Mischief' full of interest and much good advice. It impresses me especially by its freedom from the usual quasi-scientific guff in books on psychology."

"Epoch Making Book"

Paul F. Voelker, President, Battle Creek College: "The breadth of view displayed, the keenness of insight and the sharp analysis will make this an epoch making book."

8vo, Cloth, 410 pages, $4.00; by mail, $4.14. All Bookstores.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

If You Own a Home Or Plan to Build

LEARN HOW to raise the money—what materials to use—selecting roofing—heating, ventilating, and lighting systems—how to handle tools and do odd jobs in carpentry, painting, plumbing—how to build a concrete path or garage, or fix a broken sash-cord—how to make an iceless icebox. A thousand bits of valuable information in that practical, common sense, non-technical manual—the

HOUSE OWNER'S BOOK

NEW REVISED EDITION

By Allen L. Churchill and Leonard Wickenden

an interesting illustrated book that gives you the chance to profit by the costly experience of others in the construction, care, and conduct of a home. Every one who owns or rents a home, or is planning to build, can save money by following suggestions in this book.

12mo, Cloth. 404 pages, $2; $2.14 post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

CREATIVE WRITING

A Guide For Those Who Aspire To Authorship

By William Webster Ellsworth

The former president of the Century Company tells what his long experience as a publisher taught him about the things that make for success in literary work. He analyzes the success of more than ninety authors; covers the question of college training and the occupations that help toward authorship; etc.

"A text-book for the would-be writer, a fascinating collection of facts about writers for the man who has no notion of becoming a writer, and a valuable book for anybody's reading."—*Boston Globe.*

Cloth. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

The Funk & Wagnalls

Practical Standard Dictionary

An unparalleled achievement in dictionary making. The largest and latest abridged dictionary published. Defines 140,000 terms; gives 15,000 proper names; 12,000 lines of synonymic treatments; 6,000 antonyms; 2,500 illustrations; 1,900 foreign phrases, and a host of other outstanding features.

REGULAR PAPER EDITION, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, $5.00. Buckram, $6.00. Postage 84c extra.

BIBLE PAPER EDITION, with thumb-notch index. Cloth, colored edges, $5.00. Fabrikoid, marbled edges, $6.00. Full flexible Leather, gilt edges, boxed, $7.50. Postage 26c extra.

Exquisitely bound in full crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, $17.50.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth. 742 pp. $2.25; postage 14c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. **IN THE RIGHT PLACE**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Little Surprize.—"Joe has a glass eye."

"Did he tell you that?"

"No; it just came out in the conversation."—*The Wampus.*

Accident to an Optimist.—WAITRESS—"Oh, I'm sorry I spilled water all over you." PATRON—"That's perfectly all right, the suit was too large anyway."—*Drexel Drexerd.*

Bloom Still On.—"Eliza," said a friend of the family to the old colored washerwoman, "have you seen Miss Edith's fiancé?"

"No, ma'am," she answered, "it ain't been in the wash yet."—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

We've Got a List for Pensions.—It's a good idea to retire policemen who have been at it a long time. Another good idea is to retire some of the old gangsters.—*Judge.*

Mere Bagatelle.—STUDENT (leaving college)—"Good-by, sir. I am indebted to you for all I know."

PROF.—"Don't mention such a trifle."—*Black-Blue Jay.*

Hooray for the Invalid!—MRS. BLABBER—"You're looking very happy this morning. Have you had good news?"

MRS. GABBER—"Just wonderful. My husband has just had a nervous breakdown, and we're going to Florida for the winter."—*Pathfinder.*

Sporting Proposition.—Abe was at a dance and lost a wallet containing $600. He got up on a chair and announced: "Gentlemen, I lost my pocket-book with $600 in it. To the man what finds it, I will give $50."

VOICE FROM THE REAR—"I'll give $75."—*Medley.*

Counting the Scratches.—"That fellow's driving his car so carefully that I think he must be a new driver."

"No, he just paid cash for the car."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Higher Visibility.—

Mary had a bathing suit
She carried in her purse,
And every time she wore the thing
It shrunk up worse and worse.
—*Perry (Fla.) Herald.*

If Mary was the one we knew,
Oh, we shall ne'er forget 'er,
Each time she wore her bathing suit
It shrunk up better'n better.
—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

Thus, you see, they disagree—
Their views are quite contrary,
Tho both admit from this time on
We'll all see more of Mary.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

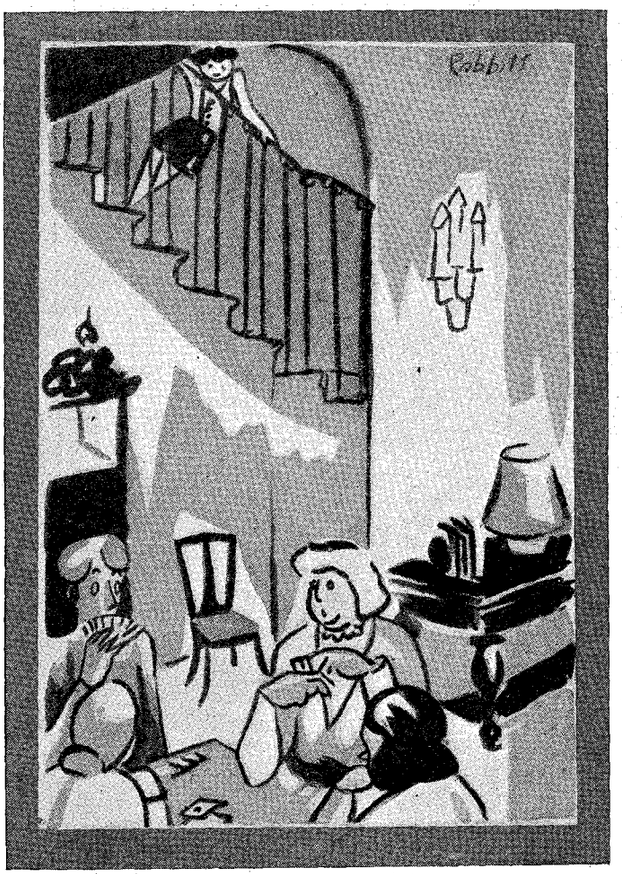
When Congressmen Travel.—"Check your bag, mister?"

"Yes, and put it on ice."—*Judge.*

Do Men Gossip?—GIRL AT GAME (watching huddle on the field)—"There they're at it again! I do hope Bill won't repeat that story I told him last night."—*Siren.*

Might Try Snappy Cheese.—CUSTOMER (in drug store)—"A mustard plaster."

DRUG CLERK (force of habit)—"We're out of mustard; how about mayonnaise?"—*Judge.*



MAMA, CAN I HAVE A TOWEL? ALL THE ONES UP HERE ARE CLEAN
—*Columbia Jester.*

Flattering Assumption.—JUDGE—"You stole eggs from this man's shop. Have you any excuse?"

ACCUSED—"Yes, I took them by mistake."

JUDGE—"How is that?"

ACCUSED—"I thought they were fresh."—*Lustige Blaetter.*

Not Half Stript.—During the hearing of a case, the Judge was disturbed by a youth who kept moving about in the rear of the court.

"Young man," he exclaimed, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you doing?"

"I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it," replied the offender.

"Well," said the Judge, "people often lose whole suits in here without all that fuss."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Reeked of It, No Doubt.—"The ree had a special passion for perfume. Th poets wrote poems to it and about it." *San Francisco Chronicle.*

By the Beard of the Prophet!

Son of Zane Grey
Weds Girl College
—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

Broadcasting Privileges.—To Rent One room, good location, near School Music. Bathroom has go acoustics.—*Michigan paper*

Stop Thief!—Lost, Stray or Stolen—An old gentlema age seventy-two. — *Beatr (Neb.) paper.*

Extry!—
ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE
PLANS PARISH BRIDG
— *Yonkers Statesma*

When the Duce Steps It.—The Italian light cruis *Nicoloso Da Recco* has ma 41,504 miles an hour.—*Okl homa paper.*

Please Remove the Yowl. Let us look over your cat an make any needed adjustmen and repairs.—*Ad in a Floren (Tex.) paper.*

Plausible Conjecture. — wedding guest was probabl wounded when shot in the bac by the rejected suitor.—*Sch nectady Union-Star.*

Restful Week End?—
DEATH CLAIMS
RESIDENT HERE
FOR SHORT TIM
—*Sioux City Journal.*

Ouch!—

LAST MINUTE NEWS

Mrs. Jones let a can-opene slip last week and cut hersel severely in the pantry.—*Pitts burgh suburban paper.*

Wooden Tailors, So to Speak.—
Wood & Taylor, Undertakers
—*Sign spotted by an Arkansas Reader.*

Pass the Soap.—
GRIME AMONG
YOUTH GROWS
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Real Spring Cleaning.—All persons arc requested to clean up their premises and de posit same in the alleys. The city will fur nish vehicles to haul same away.—W. J. Smoots, Mayor.—*Spearfish (S. D.) paper.*

The Lion Growls.—Consul of GGrGeat ritain in charge of the commercial work of the British government covering the entire Pacific coast will speak on "Trade Relations Between California and GGrGeat Bitain."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED